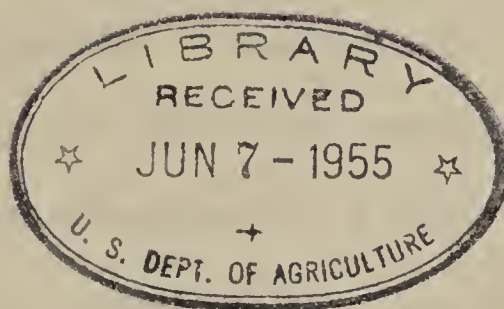


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Surveys.



THE STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION
OR PROBLEM

The Statement of the Situation or Problem.

Any piece of research undertaken as a real contribution toward the solution of a problem must be centered around a definitely stated somewhat limited problem. Members of the Committee on Communication and Transportation of the American Country Life Association have been asked to make an investigation of communication and transportation as it applies to "religion in the rural country." It has been suggested that the committee determine and report upon the means of communication used by certain organizations, as the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Grange, in carrying on their work and in getting their message or work over to the rural people. In addition it has been suggested that they determine the effect of general changes in communication and transportation on religion in the rural country.

As members of the committee asked to report on the methods and means used by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Farm Bureau, the Grange, the Farmers' Union, and other similar organizations, the writers through conference agreed that the problem assigned to them without being defined as concretely and limited as narrowly as possible might be subdivided as follows:

1. Does the organization in question have any message to, contribution for, or work in connection or cooperation with individuals or groups interested in the extension of religion in the rural country?
2. If so, what method of communication has been used as a means of getting this message, contribution or work to the rural (church or other) groups?
3. What has been the effect of changes in communication, including transportation, upon religion in the rural country?

Question 3 is passed by for two reasons: (1) The effect of changes in communication upon religion in the rural country can be determined best and perhaps only by approaching this religious question (the rural church) directly. For example, have certain rural churches been losing, holding, or gaining in number of communicants or in service rendered? The selection of certain rural churches, the diagnosis of these and the determination of the part of failure or success of each attributable to the influence of changes in communication sponsored by various organizations comprise the three steps in a direct investigation of the effect of communication upon the rural church. (2) A thorough-going research, admitting of definite conclusions in this connection, would require a score of trained investigators employed for a period of not less than five years.

Procedure.

In order to obtain information referred to in subdivisions 1 and 2 of the general problem the writers mailed a questionnaire to each of the organizations, except the United States Department of Agriculture, assigned them as follows:

- World Agriculture Society
- American Farm Bureau Federation
- American Society of Equity
- Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union
- Farmers' Equity Union
- Farmers' National Congress
- Farmers' National Council
- Federation of Jewish Farmers of America
- International Farm Congress
- National Agricultural Organization Society
- National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry
- United Farmers of America
- Young Women's Christian Association
- Woman's National Farm and Garden Association
- National Council of Jewish Women
- General Federation of Women's Clubs
- Parent-Teachers' Association

As noted from the explanatory phrases on the questionnaire attached, the problem was limited to the use of several of the more modern methods of communication as a means of reducing isolation or remoteness as applied to rural religion. Replies were received from only five of the organizations listed above, the World Agriculture Society, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, and the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Council of Jewish Women,

The secretary of the first of these states "the World Agriculture Society not being a local organization can not answer the questions put in a way so they would be helpful to your purpose. We are deeply interested in the efforts of the committee to obtain information on this topic."

From the reply of the American Farm Bureau Federation we learn that this organization issues from Chicago to the national, State, county, and community bureaus a weekly news letter which contains regularly "articles on communication, including transportation." Recently the organization distributed 10,000 copies of a 38-page booklet, "Putting the Farm Bureau to Work," in an effort to stimulate community work. The president and the organization specialist of the Farm Bureau Federation addressed conferences of rural pastors at Winona Lake and at Northwestern University the past summer. Plays and pageants were given through the 15,000 community or township units. Motion picture films (owned by the Bureau) have been run among the various rural units. One of these

is noted from the bibliography furnished in the questionnaire
submitted, the writer was limited to the use of surveys of this
kind and other methods of communication as a means of reaching indi-
viduals or groups as related to racial religion. No lists were re-
ceived from only five of the organizations listed above, the
League of Nations Society, the American Jewish Congress, the
National Council of Jewish Women, and the Jewish People's Council in America.
The National Council of Jewish Women.

The majority of the first of these states "the world
is a place where we live, and we are not a part of it."
The question is in a way to say that we belong to the world
and we are deeply interested in the efforts of the committee
to obtain information in this topic."

From the report of the American Jewish Congress we
learn that this organization has been from Chicago to the national
level, county, and community, and recently has been held in
connection with the "American Jewish Congress" in connection with
the "American Jewish Congress" in connection with the "American
Jewish Congress" in connection with the "American Jewish Congress"
of a 25-page booklet, "What is the Jewish People?" in an
attempt to stimulate community work. The president and the organ-
ization specialists of the American Jewish Congress addressed themselves
at their sessions at St. Louis and at Northwestern University by
great numbers. Large and extensive work given through the 15,000
community or township units. Action picture films shown by the
entire group from the American Jewish Congress and the American

films, "The Homestead," shows the country church as playing a prominent part in community development. Radio programs are broadcast weekly from Chicago and occasionally from stations at Washington, D. C., Rochester, N. Y., Lancaster, Pa., and elsewhere. Meetings and programs have been announced by telephone and through the press as well as by the "News," which contains "much material on local rural organizations and their use to promote the social and spiritual side of country life."

The Master of the National Grange replied:

"*** I doubt if there is any other organization in America that has done more to break down rural isolation than the Grange, or to build up better means of communication between rural people, than our Order.

"We have at present eight thousand subordinate organizations scattered over thirty-three states, holding on an average of two meetings per month. All of our state organizations hold annual sessions, and I think it is safe to say that many of the problems considered by you in your questionnaire, are considered at every state session held. Very frequently, papers dealing with this phase of the work are read in subordinate meetings.

"When we recognize that this work has been going forward for half century or more, and that no Grange can ever be legally opened without prayer, without the open Bible, and without ritualism that has a direct relationship to religious organization and development, you can readily see that it would be quite difficult to measure in exact terms just what may have been done along the lines of your questionnaire."

At the suggestion of the Washington (D. C.) representative a copy of the questionnaire was sent to the State Grange lecturers of California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington. Replies were received from New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland

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The lecturer for New York states that "the Grange is a non-sectarian organization, but aims to cooperate with all other rural organizations for moral uplift and community betterment." The Pennsylvania State Grange distributes 1,200 handbooks, serves a subscription list of 30,000 people with the monthly paper and issues many circular letters and leaflets annually. It reaches about 100,000 people with lectures and by addresses, runs a few motion picture films and broadcasts a few programs. It announces meetings and programs by telephone and through the press.

The Pennsylvania State Grange is now collecting funds, \$25,000, for a girls' dormitory at the Pennsylvania State College, "believing that the future womanhood of the States needs the best training that it is possible to obtain in home making." The aim of this State organization with regard to isolation as related to rural religious institutions is "to elevate our aims and character to better conditions of life, social and economical; to continue that education which comes from contact with others, which would not be expected of the church, and which could not be done by the school."

The lecturer from New Jersey replies that the State Grange is helping the good-roads movement in every way. "It endorsed and worked for the highway bond bill for improved road construction and its legislative programs have contained measures designed to improve roads in the rural districts." Speakers of the State Grange of New Jersey stress the need of better roads. The subject of roads is frequently considered on the Grange programs. The

[illegible]

aim of the Grange in New Jersey is to break up rural isolation in various ways and to encourage the growth of beneficial rural institutions, religious and otherwise."

The State Grange lecturer from Rhode Island replies that isolation is not a particularly vital problem in the State of Rhode Island, because with good roads and many autos one can reach almost any part of the State in two or three hours. The Rhode Island State Grange distributed 50 copies of the Michigan State Grange "Golden Jubilee Handbook" and 500 copies of the Rhode Island Grange "Lecturer's News Letter" during the past year. Over 3,000 people were reached through public addresses on community service, Grange fraternalism, and other topics and 10,000 people were reached through Grange plays. Motion picture films were run and a general program in which about 50 people took part was broadcast by radio. Meetings and programs of work were announced by telephone and given publicity through the rural press.

The Maryland State Grange considers their organization next to the church. They state that their obligation, if lived up to, will make a Christian of any one. They add further that their organization is non-sectarian and non-political and is working for the moral, social, and financial uplift of the community as a whole.

The Rural Communities Department of the National Board of Young Women's Christian Associations issue from the Chicago office organization material emphasizing the importance of inter-community work. No estimate as to the amount of material distributed in this way was furnished. This organization has tried the county-wide training of Sunday school teachers and of rural leaders for girls with four to six meetings yearly. Recreation under Christian influence has been stressed. No motion picture films have been run. Meetings are announced by telephone and through the local newspapers in the counties. In cooperation with the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation plans are now on foot for a comprehensive piece of work in broadcasting programs by radio.

At the suggestion of the Secretary of the Rural Communities Department of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association a copy of the questionnaire was sent from the New York office to each of forty or more county Y. W. C. A. boards throughout the United States. Only six of these boards replied, those of Pinellas County, Florida; the Rio Grande Valley District, Texas; Adams County, Nebraska; Van Wert County, Ohio; Tecumseh District, Ohio; Western District, Massachusetts;

[illegible]

The Bin in Florida is distributing 2,000 county news bulletins, 2,000 leaflets, and 600 club reports annually. The organization reaches 3,000 people with programs of work, through volunteer leadership, and almost 2,000 people with plays and pageants. Programs and other activities are announced by phone and through the press. Programs of work now being carried out include playground work and physical education in the schools, better baby contests, and night schools.

The Rio Grande Valley organization reaches over 3,000 people through their speakers and teachers. They reach 400 people through plays and pageants. Meetings are announced through the rural press. The work of this district is with towns of 500 to 5,000 population and no work is done in the rural country.

No information other than that programs and activities were given publicity through the local press was available from Adams County, Nebr.

The Van Wert County organization is new and up to this time its activities have been in towns. It is, however, planning this fall to extend its work into the country. A two-day pageant, including 400 persons, was given at the county fair.

The Ohio Tecumseh District organization has a loan library including books on recreation. It has distributed 300 copies of a 12-sheet mimeographed leaflet of songs; given 26 addresses on health and Y. W. C. A. education, reaching 1,500 people; and given a pageant, reaching 400 people, and a circus, reaching 1,000. It announces meetings and programs by telephone and through the weekly press. In addition the organization is conducting work on citizenship and is sending out a letter to organizations urging that people vote.

The field secretary of the Western District of Massachusetts wrote as follows:

"*** We are working all the time to overcome the isolation. Camp in July brings together girls from several towns, and I have found that these girls usually correspond with some friend from another town after that.

"We are trying out a new plan for us this fall. In almost every instance where we have done project work in a community, with the girls, the women want the same thing. To test this out a bit, the Home Demonstrator of Berkshire County, the head nurse of the Visiting Nurses' Association of Great Barrington, (whose territory covers the southern part of Berkshire County) and I (whose territory is the four western counties) are planning a 'Get Together Day for Berkshire Women' to be held in Great Barrington on October 10th. The Thursday Morning Club, which has a very fine Clubhouse, will be the hostesses, furnishing the room for the meetings and hot coffee for the basket lunch, which will be eaten in front of the Nurses' home. All this, that you may understand the cooperation behind the plan.

"We expect to have a Public Health talk, a non-partisan political speaker, one on Community Music, a representative from the Junior Achievement League, (new child welfare Department) a talk by the Home Demonstrator and a returned missionary from Africa. If we present all of these subjects, the program will be a little heavy, and we plan to lighten it with singing and an entertainer, or impersonator. The program is still in the making.

"I have nothing to offer on transportation."

The secretary also gave the information that there had been "four conferences of girls in four counties, and five conferences in different parts of the district, to reach a larger number. Attendance, smallest 25, largest 250. We have helped local leaders with club work for girls in several towns. These were usually Sunday school classes."

The first secretary of the Council is Mr. J. H. ...

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"I have nothing to offer on the subject."

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The National Council of Jewish Women publish and have for distribution with charge a course of study on Jewish prayer, "The Tower of David," and "Council Everygirl" (a playlet). They issue and distribute an 8-page plan of activity for the committee on religion and the committee on religious schools. They issue also "The Jewish Woman" and a handbook for rural field workers. The significance of Passover and Jewish ideals are among their addresses given by speakers and teachers. A number of plays and pageants, including Purim, Succoth, Chanukah, were presented in more than fifty communities during the past year. Meetings and programs, including holiday celebrations, are given nation-wide publicity through the press as well as through the quarterly publication, "The Jewish Woman." The aim of the organization as stated by the organizer-director is to try to solve problems of religious education "according to needs of community; to acquaint children with Biblical history, Jewish ethics, ceremonials and ceremonies, and significance and observance of Jewish holidays." Under the leadership of various field workers adult groups in various sections are studying post-Biblical history of the Jews. Other field workers are giving religious instruction to junior groups in farming districts of several counties of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New York, and Michigan.

The National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., New York City

in connection with the Jewish Women's Conference, 1934-1935. The purpose of this report is to give a summary of the work of the National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., during the past year. The report is divided into two main parts: the first part deals with the work of the National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., during the past year, and the second part deals with the work of the National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., during the past year. The first part is divided into three sections: the first section deals with the work of the National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., during the past year, the second section deals with the work of the National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., during the past year, and the third section deals with the work of the National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., during the past year. The second part is divided into two sections: the first section deals with the work of the National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., during the past year, and the second section deals with the work of the National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., during the past year. The first part is divided into three sections: the first section deals with the work of the National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., during the past year, the second section deals with the work of the National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., during the past year, and the third section deals with the work of the National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., during the past year. The second part is divided into two sections: the first section deals with the work of the National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., during the past year, and the second section deals with the work of the National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., during the past year.

United States Department of Agriculture.

The United States Department of Agriculture has never stressed the improvement or development of any form of communication with regard to rural religious institutions. Indirectly the Department has made certain contributions to rural church groups, and to rural religion in general, through the distribution of Farmers' Bulletins and other publications, the loan of lantern slides and motion picture films, and the provision of speakers at various times. In fact, a great deal of the extension work in the South is forwarded through the rural churches.

One or two instances have been noted where landscaping plans for rural church grounds have been furnished by the Department. No record has been kept of the number of bulletins or leaflets of interest to and distributed through rural church groups.

The improvement of highway transportation in general has represented one of the major interests of the Department of Agriculture for more than a quarter of a century, as the rural delivery of mail has been a major project of the Post Office Department.

Summary: Conclusion.

As to effect of improved transportation or other forms of communication on the rural church, one can do no more than raise the question. It must be noted that better highways make city churches and various forms of recreation more accessible to people for whom heretofore the rural church has sufficed. Similarly the electric railway and the auto bus may be either detrimental or beneficial to the interests of rural religious institutions. The farmer

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT

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*Source: Georgia Dept. of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities

For the purpose of this study, the following hypotheses were formulated:

— 1234 —

Approved: _____ Date: _____

(Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page)

to send a letter to the author of the book.

who has installed a radio may now be content to tune in a good sermon by a city pastor, whereas formerly he was an attendant at the rural church. At the same time he may obtain more religion than formerly.

On the basis of the replies received it seems logical to conclude that none of the organizations assigned to the writers aside from the Y. W. C. A. have been interested primarily in furthering rural religion. This organization falling naturally under national religious organizations is merely mentioned in this report.

The contribution of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange in furthering rural religion is highly commendable. As regards the direct effect of changing communication upon the rural church, the "generator" of religion in the rural country, the writers realize that they are making little or no contribution in the presentation of this report. They suggest that the Committee on Communication and Transportation define and limit any subject upon which they are called to report in the future to some one phase of communication in its relation to one specific institution, as the rural church. It may be within the scope of the committee to determine whether changes in this phase of communication have been detrimental or beneficial to the rural church and to what extent other organizations through fostering better methods of communication have weakened or strengthened the spirit of the rural church.

and the Commission will be able to make a more
thorough study of the situation in the
country. It is the hope of the Commission that
this study will be of great value.

In the light of the above, it is suggested
that the Commission should be authorized to
send a mission to the country to study the
situation. This mission should be composed of
experts in the field of the problem.
The mission should be authorized to make such
recommendations as it may deem fit.

The Commission of the United Nations
has the honor to inform you that it has
received your letter of the 15th of July
concerning the situation in the country.
The Commission is very sorry to hear of the
difficulties which the country is now
experiencing. It is the hope of the
Commission that it will be able to
assist the country in its efforts to
overcome these difficulties. The Commission
is at present studying the situation and
will be able to make a more detailed
report in the near future. It is the
hope of the Commission that it will be
able to make such recommendations as it
may deem fit. The Commission is at
present studying the situation and will
be able to make a more detailed report
in the near future. It is the hope of
the Commission that it will be able to
make such recommendations as it may deem
fit.

As regards communication, including transportation, as a means of reducing isolation as applied to rural religion has your organization

1. Issued any books or bulletins?_____. If so, list names and state phase of communication dealt with and number of copies of publication distributed.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. Put out any leaflets or mimeographs?_____. If so, give information as for No. 1.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. Used public address by speakers, demonstrators, or other teachers?_____. If so, state subjects treated, number of times given, and number of people reached.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

4. Presented plays or pageants?_____. If so, give data as for No. 3.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

5. Run motion picture films?_____. If so, furnish information as for No. 3 and state whether this was handled on commercial or other basis in each case.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

As regards communication, including transportation, as a means
of reaching isolated or remote regions, as well as for the purpose

of reaching any people or political group. If so, list names and state place
of communication with and number of copies of written or printed

For No. 1. Put out any leaflets or pamphlets. If so, give information as

2. List public address by speakers, demonstrators, or other teachers.
If so, state subjects treated, number of those given, and number of people
reached.

3. Printed plays or pageants. If so, give data as for No. 2

4. Run motion picture films. If so, furnish information as for No. 3
and state whether this was handled on commercial or other basis in each case.

6. Broadcast any programs by radio?_____. If so, give information as for No. 5.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

7. Announced meetings or programs of work by telephone?_____. If so, give data as for No. 5.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

8. Given publicity to meetings or programs of work through the press?_____. If so, give information as for No. 5.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

In addition will you:

1. Forward copy of any bulletin, leaflet, or mimeograph issued and distributed?

2. If none, will you give a written statement of any program of work previously carried out, now in progress, or about to be started? (Use additional sheet of paper if needed.)

3. Forward copy of report, or if not, give information as to
If not, give information as to

a. _____
b. _____
c. _____

4. Forward copy of report, or if not, give information as to
If not, give information as to

a. _____
b. _____
c. _____

5. Forward copy of report, or if not, give information as to
If not, give information as to

a. _____
b. _____
c. _____

In addition will you

1. Forward copy of report, or if not, give information as to
If not, give information as to

2. If none, will you give a written statement of the progress of work done
If none, give information as to (see additional sheet of report if needed.)

3. Will you forward a statement of any program of work planned but for some reason or other not carried out and state why this program was not carried out as planned?

4. Will you mention any significant piece of work of which you may know being done by any State or other branch of your organization or by any other organization?

5. Will you state the aim or policy of your organization with regard to rural isolation as related to rural religious institutions?

Will you forward a statement of the progress of your project for the
past year to the Bureau of the League of Nations? (If you have not
yet received the questionnaire, please return it to the Bureau of the
League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.)

Will you mention any significant items of work of which you are
proud? (If you have not yet received the questionnaire, please return it
to the Bureau of the League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.)

Will you state the aim or policy of your organization with regard
to racial equality? (If you have not yet received the questionnaire,
please return it to the Bureau of the League of Nations, Geneva,
Switzerland.)

Surveys.

A SURVEY OF CONDITIONS IN
AMERICAN FARM HOMES IN 1919.

Historical

FILED
No. *Survey*

A SURVEY OF CONDITIONS IN AMERICAN FARM HOMES IN 1919 H. D. W. *W*

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Historical

It has long been the popular belief that the farmer's wife or daughter or "sisters or cousins or aunts" - or whoever carries the responsibility of the woman's part in farm life - is too heavily laden, except in the homes of progressive farmers. It was this conviction that led to the establishment of the extension work with women as work fostered by the national, state and local governments in the United States.

In order to prove or disprove the belief that the life of the woman on the farm is a hard one, the government has made three attempts to secure facts from the farm woman herself. In brief, the history of these government surveys is as follows:-

First, because the welfare of the farm woman was of deep concern to Roosevelt in appointing a Country Life Commission about a decade ago, charged it, among other things, with studying the conditions under which farm women work. This was done, the recognition of the fundamental importance of the farm home to farm production that is essential in a world that is never far from starvation. Roosevelt said the farm woman must be "cared for as well as the man - and conditions must be eliminated that make her life gray and sterile". The report of the Country Life Commission was presented to Congress, and with a presidential message from Roosevelt in February 1909, published as Senate Document No. 2191 and thus was placed on record; but there was no extension service or other method of following up these returns at that time.

In 1913, the United States Department of Agriculture addressed letters to 55,000 farm women throughout the United States, asking what the government might do for them. Answers were received from 2241. These were interesting, dramatic, far too often tragic replies. All indicated the need of farm women for information on how to make their homes healthier and their lives brighter. A brief story of this correspondence is published in the Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1914.

These letters were studied in determining upon policies for the administration of the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914 that provided for cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics. Many of the actual letters are classified, and published with interpretative matter, in a series of government reports issued by the office of the Secretary of Agriculture as Reports No. 103, 1915, "Social and Labor Needs of Farm Women"; No. 104, "Domestic needs of Farm Women"; No. 105, "The Educational Needs of Farm Women"; and No. 106, "The Economic Needs of Farm Women". These documents and the Report of the

- 2 -

Country Life Commission influenced the government's decision to develop an extension service for home makers as well as for farmers in order that the information regarding agriculture and home economics gathered at Washington and in the State Colleges and elsewhere might be carried out - extended - to farmers and home makers on their farms and in their homes.

The Latest and Most Comprehensive Survey of Farm Homes

Now that this dream of an extension service for farmers and home makers has come true, a more ambitious survey of farm home conditions was undertaken by the United States Department of Agriculture, cooperating with the State Colleges of Agriculture, in June, 1919. The survey blank (shown on page___) was prepared in the Washington Office of Extension Work ~~with Women~~ in the ~~thirty-three Northern and Western States~~. It was sent to State Extension Directors, who cooperated by asking for the help of the home demonstration staff ~~at the State Colleges~~ and the field organization in the counties.

Cooperating Agencies

The states cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture included all the states north and west of Mason and Dixon's line except Rhode Island and Connecticut. The returns therefore cover conditions in the farm homes in 31 states as varied in their history and agricultural products as are Maine and California, Arizona and Indiana, New York and New Mexico. The survey was taken in sections where general farming is done and in other sections where farming is highly specialized. In all, the survey covers 227 counties and includes returns from 9,781 farm homes. Of these homes, 2,387 are in the eleven western states, 3,151 are in the central west including Ohio, and 4,243 are in the eastern and New England states. The specific states and counties in which the survey was taken are indicated on the map on page_____.

A Real Sample of the Rural Population

The plans for the survey included the request that in the areas selected, every effort should be made to get information from every farm house in order that the data should represent real samples of the rural population.

Methods

This method was adhered to and samples of the population were taken either as cross sections of counties or as specific areas within the counties as defined by township or school district lines. In order to get returns from every house, it was necessary to follow up the letters, sent to every farm woman in the territories selected, by telephone calls and by personal visitations to clear away doubts as to the intent of the survey and to give many women the help they needed in filling out the rather formidable survey blank. Thus on the whole the returns are practically complete samples of the rural population rather than too progressive a record as would have

been the case had the questionnaires been answered by housekeepers on any mailing list of a farm bureau, grange, or other rural organization or to abnormally dark a story had the survey been taken only among farm women whose lives are known to be "gray and sterile". Therefore, though the picture is a dark one on the whole, it is brightened here and there by records of farm homes of good housekeepers. It is interesting to note that these home makers are members of such organizations as the Grange or Farm and Home Bureaus and are already in contact with the spiritual, moral and educational forces in the world that make life worth while.

Observations and Results

Those who took the survey found much of human interest. Some housekeepers looked upon Uncle Sam's knock at their doors as an intrusion. Others welcomed a chance to talk for the first time in months - or even years - with anyone outside the family. Occasionally the surveys were cheered on their way by seeing a model home presided over by an efficient, interesting and interested farm woman; such homes are such splendid object lessons in country home life as to be fine influences in their neighborhoods and possible stopping places for future caravans on home study tours such as have been conducted by many home demonstration agents. Then there was the routine type of housekeeper like the one found in a home where a woman, with no field, barn, or garden responsibilities spent all her time in the housework for herself and her husband, taking no time off for the higher things of life. It seemed that she was a victim of habit and might be rescued. Then there was the amazingly heavy laden type exemplified in the story of a woman who worked 18 hours a day without holiday - a situation easy to understand when the record reads 21 rooms all in use, 9 in family besides 1 dependent and yet the woman, in addition to doing all of her own work, helped with poultry, dairy and gardening. Farm women like this are modern slaves chained to tasks without end. How to help such women to help themselves toward lives so ordered that the days shall not be all drudgery and economy - all work and no play, with its inevitable dulling results - is one of the problems confronting the extension work with women.

The Survey questions covered a multitude of things. There were 24 main topics with such subdivisions that the compilation has involved the tabulating and summarizing of 201 separate items from the 9781 questionnaires or about 1,965,981 replies from farm women to questions about the life of the woman on the land.

Size of Farms

The 9781 farm homes studies represent a total rural population of _____ persons. For the country-at-large as studied, the average number of acres in each farm is 164.7 acres, the average range being from 64.5 in Delaware to 842 acres in Colorado. The averages for the eastern, central and western sections are respectively 56.1 acres, 174.7 acres and 227.2 acres. These figures seem to bear consistently a relation to the relative size of the states in which the farms are located and to the chronological development of the agriculture in the respective sections, the larger farms being in the newer and larger states of the west.

General versus Specialized Farming

Despite the great specialization that is evolving in agricultural production, it is still true that general farming is still being done on the majority of these farms. Thus from these country-wide figures it appears that general farming characterizes 78% of the farms with percentages ranging from 96% doing general farming in Idaho and Iowa to 53% in California, 56% in Washington, 57% in Oregon, and 58% in New York, specialized farming having developed farther in the latter four states than elsewhere.

The Farmers as Land Owners

The farmers are proved to be land owners, as a class by the country-wide figures that show 79% of the farms owned. In the eastern section 82% are owned; in the central section 75% and in the western section 85%. These records reveal an encouraging lack of tenant farming even in states whose harbors are gateways of opportunity to aliens, many of whom come to America in search of lands to farm.

Distances from Educational, Religious and Health Agencies.

These homes throughout the country are nearer to the district school (average 2 miles) than to the church (3 miles), the market (49 miles), the high school and doctor (6 miles), a trained nurse (12 miles), or the hospital (13 miles). All of these agencies for human welfare are consistently farther away in the eastern section than in the central section, and in the central than in the western section, except the hospitals which are 2/10 of a percent nearer in the central than in the eastern section, magnificent distances characterizing the general scale of things western. However, even in the west and middle west, the district school seems to have reached its enlightening arms out into the highways and byways and made it harder for an American child to escape being educated than in the days when Lincoln walked weary miles to school. The church and market hold second and third places as measured by their accessibility; but hospitals and nurses are so far away as to explain the keen interest farm women have taking in the home nursing project of the extension service.

Rural Isolation and the Telephone

To partially annihilate these distances, the telephone serves in 71% of all these homes. This total average is somewhat in contrast with the averages of 66% for the eastern section, of 85% for the central section and 56% for the western section. The general average is lowered by the states having the lowest percentage of rural telephones, namely: Montana with 32%, Arizona with 38%, and Utah with 41% as contrasted with Illinois with 96%, Kansas and Iowa with 95%, Pennsylvania with 94% and Ohio with 91%. Thus in an average of 71% of these farm homes, the telephone brings even remote counties nearer other counties than the next door neighbor was in Washington's time.

The Automobile Annihilates Distances

The automobile is also beginning to conquer distances and to relieve the isolation of rural life. The records show automobiles used in 62% of these farms throughout the country with a lower percentage for the eastern section (48%) of the same percentage for the western section (62%) and a high percentage for the central section (75%).

A SURVEY OF AMERICAN FARM HOMES IN 1919

I. Reasons for the survey

II. Methods used

A. The survey blank

B. Assignment to states - number and names of states

(1) How done in the field

(2) The returns

III. Results

A. Narrative story of the survey

(1) The farm home. Its surroundings (distances, etc.)

(2) What the farm woman has to do and for whom?

What help does she have?

(3) Meaning of all this to the women of the country.

(4) Development of the home demonstration system

(5) Relation of survey revelations to Home Demonstration Agent programs.

B. Tabular material as an appendix? The data

Frequency curves

Correlation tables

* This bulletin would be primarily used by members of the Extension Service.

Outline - Popular Bulletin

THE FARM HOMES SURVEY OF 1919

Narrative that pictures the woman's day, week, and year on the farm, strengthened by enough figures to make it convincing and yet never losing the thread of the story.

Such an account might go in the Year Book and be published as a separate for popular distribution.

1911-1912

1911-1912
1911-1912
1911-1912

1911-1912
1911-1912

Surveys.

A FARM HOME SURVEY
(Manuscript)

Florence E. Ward

April, 1921.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

United States Department of Agriculture and State
Agricultural Colleges, cooperating.

A FARM HOME SURVEY

Florence E. Ward

In Charge, Extension Work with Women
Office of Extension Work North and West.

United States Department of Agriculture
Department Circular _____

Contribution from the States Relations Service
A. C. True, Director

Washington, D.C.

April, 1921



It is a pleasure to acknowledge the part my associates have had in the preparation of this bulletin. Miss Miriam Birdseye rendered help in devising the questionnaire, interpreting results, and preparing the manuscript. Mrs. Edith Charlton Salisbury and Miss Grace E. Frysinger supervised the work of tabulation and assisted in interpreting the data. Dr. Edith A. Roberts, Dr. Ruby Green Smith and other members of our official group of workers made contributions. The initial inspiration for undertaking the Survey came from Dr. C. B. Smith, Chief of the Office of Extension Work, North and West.

Florence E. Ward

In Charge
Extension Work with Women

FOREWORD

The general features of this bulletin have already been published in Department Circular No. 148. The present bulletin gives more completely the data contained in the survey by sections of the country and by States, with some attempt at interpretations, and a limited discussion of their significance to various lines of extension work. It is believed that the detailed, tabulated data contained in the bulletin will be of special value to all extension agents responsible in any degree for the development of an extension program in any State, county, or community, for the promotion of agriculture and rural life. It should also prove of value to all students and teachers dealing with rural life, and to organizations and leaders in agricultural thought. At the same time, it is believed the data will prove of practical value to many commercial interests in indicating to them what sections of the country are most in need of equipment that will make farm life more attractive and less burdensome, and the particular kind of equipment that will best meet the needs of each section of the country.

Much thought has been given to the farm and the development of labor-saving machinery. The farm home has too frequently been made a secondary consideration, and yet there is probably no other single factor of such vital significance to the success of the farm itself as a modern farm home and a contented farm wife. That wife can not be contented, however, if her daily routine is one of needless drudgery and social isolation for herself and children. Direct assistance to the farm home in the various ways pointed out by the analysis of the data contained in this bulletin is believed essential if the Nation is to meet in any adequate manner one of the big, fundamental, present-day problems of the better agriculture and rural life.

C. B. Smith,
Chief,
Office of Extension Work, North & West.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
AND STATE AGRICULTURAL COL-
LEGES COOPERATING.

STATES RELATIONS SERVICE, OFFICE
OF EXTENSION WORK, NORTH
AND WEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SURVEY OF FARM HOME CONDITIONS

TO THE HOMEMAKER ON THE FARM:

The farm has been carefully studied as a production center and a place of business, but little study has been made of the farm home. We know pretty well how the farmer raises his crops and what improved machinery he uses, but no comprehensive study has been undertaken of the amount and kind of work done by the farm homemaker, the number of hours she works, the labor-saving devices she uses, and the social opportunities she enjoys or lacks.

In view of this fact, the Cooperative Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State Colleges of Agriculture desire to make a preliminary study to learn what the facts are. Your cooperation as a homemaker in helping us make this study will be greatly appreciated.

Will you kindly fill out the narrative below, and mail it **Today** in the addressed official envelope (which requires no postage) and greatly oblige. Your replies will be regarded as entirely confidential.

In Filling out the narrative record below please observe these few simple directions—

1. Read each paragraph **entirely through** at least once before you begin to fill in the blanks.
2. Cross out the words indicating the condition that does **not** exist, the articles you do **not** have, so that the words you leave will make a true statement of what you do and what you have.
3. Fill in the blanks relating to numbers or distances with great accuracy. **The value of the Record will depend upon the accuracy of the figures you furnish.**
4. Do not write any explanations into the text. If you complete each sentence of the narrative, it will give us all the facts we need. If you feel you must add explanations, place a * at the proper place in the text, and a starred note at the head of the record.

NARRATIVE RECORD OF FARM HOME CONDITIONS

- I. We live in the State of _____, county of _____, township of _____.
We _____ a farm of _____ acres. It is a _____ farm.
(own, rent, work on shares) (number) (general, dairy, other)
- II. We are _____ miles from the village or town where we do the ordinary trading, and
(number)
the family uses _____ to get back and forth to town.
(auto, carriage, other means)
- III. We are _____ miles from the nearest district school, _____ miles from the nearest high
(number) (number)
school, and _____ miles from the nearest church; _____ miles from our doctor, _____
(number) (number) (number)
miles from the nearest hospital, and _____ miles from the nearest available trained
(number)
nurse. We have ^ano } telephone.
- IV. During the last twelve months _____ members of the family have been ill in bed, mak-
(number)
ing a total of _____ days illness in bed for the year.
(number)

- V. Our family consists of _____ men over sixteen years of age, _____ women over sixteen years of age, _____ children between 10 and 16 years, and _____ children under 10 years. On account of illness or old age, _____ members of the family are ^{partially} _{totally} unable to care for themselves.
- VI. We have _____ hired men, whom we ^{do} _{not} board in the house for _____ months in the year. We usually take on _____ extra helpers at special seasons such as harvest, silo filling time, or thrashing time, so that in all we usually furnish ^{dinner} _{all three meals} to _____ extra men for _____ weeks each year.
- VII. We have ^a _{no} hired girl, whom we employ for _____ months a year. We ^{have} _{have not} a woman to help by the day, who comes _____ days a week and helps with _____.
- VIII. There are _____ rooms in our house. We use _____ of these rooms in winter and _____ in summer.
- IX. Our house is lighted by ^{lamps} _{gas electricity}. It is heated by ^{stoves} _{furnace}. There are _____ stoves for heating, not counting the cook stove. I ^{do} _{not} carry the fuel and the ashes for these stoves.
- X. The family washing ^{is} _{is not} done at home; the ironing ^{is} _{is not} done at home. I make ^{all} _{part none} of my own underwear; I make ^{all} _{part none} of my outer garments; I make ^{all} _{part none} of the children's clothing; I make ^{part} _{none} of the men's clothing; I spend _____ hours per week in repairing the family clothing; I make ^{all} _{part none} of my bread.
- XI. I have the following **regular** help with the housework from _____ members of the family: _____.
- XII. I consider my kitchen ^{conveniently} _{inconveniently} arranged. It is _____ steps from my work table to my sink; _____ steps from table to stove; _____ steps from table to cellar door; _____ steps from table to kitchen pantry; _____ steps to dining table. My work table is _____ inches high.

XIII. I have the following labor savers in my kitchen (cross out those you do not have):—
running water, sink with drain, linoleum on floor, kitchen cabinet (commercial or
built in), bread mixer, fireless cooker, canner (hot water bath or steam pressure),
steam cooker, wheel tray, dumb waiter to cellar. I ^{do}_{do not} use a kerosene stove for
cooking in hot weather. I ^{have}_{have not} a screened-in kitchen porch.

In addition I have the following labor savers (cross out those you do not have):—

washing machine run by ^{hand,}_{power,} ^{gasoline}_{electric} iron, carpet sweeper, vacuum sweeper,
vacuum cleaner run by ^{hand,}_{power,} sewing machine, dress-form.

NOTE. If you do **not** have running water in the kitchen, please fill in the following paragraph:—

XIV. We have ^{a pump}_{no water supply} in the kitchen. (Water for cooking and washing has to be
carried by hand from a source of supply ^{_____}_(number) feet distant. I ^{do}_{do not} carry
the water.)

XV. There ^{is}_{is not} running water in the barn. There ^{is}_{is not} power in the farm in the form
of _____
(gasoline engine, water power, etc.)

XVI. We have (cross out those you do not have):—an outdoor closet, chemical closet, indoor
closet with ^{septic tank,}_{cess pool,} bath tub with running hot and cold water. Our windows and
doors ^{are}_{are not} screened.

XVII. We keep about _____ chickens. I ^{do}_{do not} take care of them. The eggs are marketed as
_(number)
follows: _____ I ^{do}_{do not} keep a record of the number
of eggs I sell and the money received. The egg money ^{is used for general housekeeping expenses.}_{is my own to use as I please.}
The money from the sale of poultry ^{is used for general housekeeping expenses.}_{is my own to use as I please.}

XVIII. We have _____ cows. I ^{do}_{do not} help with the milking. I ^{do}_{do not} wash the ^{milk pails}_{separator}
_(number)
I ^{do}_{do not} make butter. I ^{do}_{do not} sell butter. I market my butter as follows: _____
_____ I ^{do}_{do not} keep a record of the amount of butter
sold and the money received. The butter money ^{goes for general household expenses.}_{is my own to spend as I please.}

XIX. We have ^a_{no} vegetable garden. I ^{do}_{do not} take most of the care of this garden after the
ground has been prepared.

XX. I ^{do}_{do not} help care for the livestock other than the poultry. I ^{do}_{do not} help with the field work, for about _____ weeks in the year.
(number)

XXI. We ^{do}_{do not} keep farm accounts. I ^{do}_{do not} help keep these books. I ^{do}_{do not} keep household accounts.

XXII. My working day begins **in summer** at about _____ o'clock a. m., and closes at _____ o'clock p. m. (time spent in family sewing and mending should be included in working day). Out of this day I have about _____ hours free each day for rest or recreation. In
(number) **winter** my working day begins at _____ o'clock a. m., and ends at _____ o'clock p. m., and I have about _____ hours free each day for rest or recreation.
(number)

XXIII. I ^{do}_{do not} have a regular vacation each year, lasting about _____ days. (Perhaps the
(number) following will come nearer to fitting your case—if so, fill out the blank in this sentence):—I do not have any regular vacation, but we take days off during the year, so that I am away from my home cares _____ days on the average each year.
(number)

XXIV. We have ^a_{no} farm bureau in this county. I ^{am}_{am not} a member of it. I believe the farm bureau ^{is}_{is not} a good thing for the farmer.

I have come in contact with the following agents employed by the farm bureau (cross out those with whom you have not come in contact):—county agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent. I have acted successfully upon the follow-

ing suggestions: _____

received from _____
(county agent, home demonstration agent, etc.)

I have also come in contact with the following branches of the State Extension Service (cross out those with which you have not come in contact):—farmers' institutes, extension schools (short courses), study or farmers' clubs, single lectures or demonstrations.

Considering all the agricultural extension agencies mentioned above, and also the farm papers, the one from which I have received the most help in my work is _____

(name of agency)

Signed _____

Address _____

Date _____

The blank as used (see page ~~22~~), although it proved fairly successful, contained certain weaknesses which were discovered as the returns came in. Chief among these was the failure to place in a prominent position on every page of the blank a request that each question be explicitly answered, whether or not it appeared to apply to the household in question. This omission resulted in certain cases in the housewife's neglect to fill out questions that would otherwise no doubt have been answered in the negative. Certain other minor changes in arrangement and subdivisions of the questions might have elicited a larger number of more readily interpreted answers. On the whole, however, the blank proved to be fairly effective in securing the desired information.

Securing the Records.

Extension divisions of the State colleges cooperated by selecting the localities to be surveyed, distributing the blanks and securing the records. This work which was done in large measure by home demonstration agents, was accomplished between June and October, 1919.

In order to insure that the homes surveyed should be ~~thoroughly~~ typical of farming conditions over the 33 Northern and Western States the extension divisions were requested to carry out the following plans:

- (1) Choose the most typical farming counties in each state.
- (2) Select one or more of the most typical farming communities in each county, which should, if possible, contain from 35 to 50 homes.
- (3) Secure a record from every farm home in the locality selected, irrespective of size, farm tenure, prosperity of farm family or other conditions.
- (4) Include in the survey none but bona fide farm homes.

Using the replies to Section 1 as a check, the conclusion seems justified that these requests were fairly well carried out, since the figures



obtained as to the size and type of farms surveyed and the relative percentage of tenantry and farm ownership agree very closely with the figures shown in the Census of 1910 for corresponding geographic sections. Although every effort was made to obtain a representative cross section of each community surveyed, it seems probable that a somewhat better response may have been received from the more progressive element, and that in consequence the survey figures tend to show conditions above rather than below the average.

Since the simplicity of the questionnaire made it possible to use these blanks in various ways, the States were left free to choose the method that seemed most desirable under local conditions for securing the returns. In a few instances, they were mailed direct to the homes chosen for the survey with an explanatory letter from the college or agent and preliminary publicity through the farm bureau news or other channels, and housewives whose returns were not made within a stated period received personal visits from community committee-women mobilized and trained for the purpose. In some counties local representatives of the farm bureau or other extension agency distributed the blanks in the course of personal visits, often assisting in filling out the records. In many instances, the home demonstration agents themselves secured the records. From the point of view of accuracy this method gave the most satisfactory results, with the additional advantage that agents who found it possible to take the records in the course of individual home visits gained a more intimate acquaintance with farm home conditions and individual farm families and had a better chance to present the possibilities of home demonstration work than would have resulted from an equal amount of time spent on any other errand. An Iowa agent in sending in 114 records, wrote that she had secured 113 of these during personal visits, and that she had been able to make contacts and plan for work that



remains 7th
would not otherwise have been possible.

Tabulating the Survey.

Table 1, ~~pages 6a-6b~~, gives a complete list of the states and counties in which the survey was ^{made} ~~taken~~, assignments being made to the States largely on the basis of rural population. Some states contributed a comparatively small number of records while others made large contributions. For example, New York sent in 1424 records; Indiana, Missouri, Ohio and Oregon between 500 and 750 each; Iowa, Michigan and New Jersey between 400 and 500; Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Washington between 300 and 400; California, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Montana and New Mexico between 200 and 300; Delaware, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Utah between 100 and 200; Arizona, Colorado, Minnesota, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wyoming less than 100. This is shown in Table 2A ~~page 6a~~.

It is evident, therefore, that the figures for certain sections are materially colored by the returns from individual States. This is the case in the eastern section, where New York sent in almost half the total number of records. In the western section, Oregon is decidedly in the lead; while in the central section the records are more evenly balanced as between the States (see Table 2A, ~~page 6a~~).

The records were received in the Office of Extension Work North and West where the information on each record was transferred to separate strips of heavy paper, by means of a code, and the original blanks were sent back to the State from which they came, making it possible for States and counties to use their own data before figures and conclusions were available for the country as a whole. Tabulations were next made from the strip records by counties, by States, by sections of the country, and finally for the 33 States as a whole.



No question on the blank received 10,044 explicit answers. The main reason for this seems to have been the failure, noted previously, to give prominence to the request that every question receive an answer, whether or not in the opinion of the housewife it applied to conditions in her individual home. The largest number of answers received for any one question was 9,954, the smallest 4, 683. Seventy-nine out of the 127 questions tabulated in Table 4 (page 6-e) (60 per cent) received 9,000 answers, and 103 questions (81 per cent) received over 8,000 answers. Only four of the questions received less than 6,000 answers, and only 14 received less than 7,000. (See Table 4, page 6-e showing questions falling within the various frequency groups). Evaluating the average and percentage column the number of answers should in every case be noted and compared with the total number of records received. Where the figure showing the number of answers is decidedly below the figure showing the number of records received, one is justified in speculating whether the percentage or average may not be somewhat too high on the basis of the whole 10,044 families surveyed. Conversely the more closely the number-of-answers figure approximates the number-of-records figure the greater the likelihood that the figures represent with accuracy the average for the whole number of records.

Survey Sections and Census Divisions

For purposes of tabulation, the 33 Northern and Western States were divided into three sections, eastern, central, and western. The eastern section comprises ten states; namely, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; the central section comprises 12 states; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas; the western section comprises 11 states: Montana,

TABLE I. STATES AND COUNTIES SURVEYED

<u>States</u>	<u>Number counties surveyed</u>	<u>Names of Counties</u>	<u>Total number of records returned per State</u>
Arizona	3	Cochise, Graham, Maricopa	41
California	5	Imperial, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, Shasta.	288
Colorado	8	Boulder, El Paso, Huerfano, Larimer, Las Animas, Logan, Morgan, Weld.	90
Conn.	4	Hartford, Litchfield, Tolland, Windham.	206
Del.	3	Kent, New Castle, Sussex	191
Idaho	3	Bonneville, Canyon, Twin Falls	233
Illinois	14	Adams, Champaign, Kane, Kankakee, Livingston, Logan, McHenry, McLean, Macon, Mercer, Rock Island, Schuyler, Tazewell, Williamson.	238
Indiana	9	Clark, Jefferson, Jennings, LaPorte, Montgomery, Noble, Sullivan, Vanderburg, Warren	505
Iowa	8	Black Hawk, Buena Vista, Clinton, Franklin, Jones, Marshall, Webster, Wright	464
Kans.	2	Cherokee, Shawnee	109
Maine	4	Kennebec, Penobscot, Piscataquis, York	237
Mass.	2	Hampden, Worcester	379
Michigan	20	Alger, Allegan, Berrien, Cass, Delta, Dickinson, Iron, Kalamazoo, Kent, Manistee, Mason, Menominee, Ottawa, Saginaw, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Schoolcraft, Van Buren, Washtenaw, Wayne.	482
Minn.	3	Dakota, Hennepin, Stearns	82
Missouri	8	Butler, Cape Girardeau, Greene, Harrison, Holt, Jasper, Linn, St. Francois.	657
Montana	6	Carbon, Flathead, Missoula, Phillips, Stillwater, Yellowstone	270
Nebraska	17	Box Butte, Butler, Cherry, Custer, Dakota, Dawes, Hitchcock, Madison, Morrill, Redwillow, Richardson, Saunders, Seward, Scotts Bluff, Sioux, Thurston, York.	360

<u>States</u>	<u>Number counties surveyed</u>	<u>Names of Counties</u>	<u>Total number of records returned per State</u>
Nevada	6	Clark, Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Lincoln, Ormsby.	62
New Hampshire	4	Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, Sullivan	340
New Jersey	19	Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, Warren.	483
New Mexico	6	Bernalillo, Chaves, Colfax, Dona Ana, Eddy, Union,	297
New York	10	Cayuga, Chautauqua, Erie, Herkimer, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, Otsego, Schoharie, Tioga	1424
No. Dakota.	6	Barnes, Burleigh, Grand Forks, La Moure, Ramsey, Williams,	148
Ohio	23	Ashland, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Erie, Franklin, Highland, Huron, Jackson, Lake, Lawrence, Licking, Lorain, Mahoning, Montgomery, Ross, Sandusky, Scioto, Seneca, Summitt, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Van Wert, Williams.	714
Oregon	6	Clackamas, Coos, Jackson, Josephine, Umatilla, Wasco.	546
Penna.	7	Cambria, Chester, Crawford, Erie, McKean, Somerset, Venango.	31
Rh. Island,	2	Providence, Newport.	51
So. Dakota	6	Brown, Clark, Haakon, Lincoln, Turner, Union.	156
Utah	8	Boxelder, Cache, Davis, Millard, San Juan, Sanpete, Utah, Weber.	175
Verm.	2	Orange, Windham	66
Wash	4	Clark, King, Spokane, Thurston	330
Wisc.	10	Chippewa, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, LaCrosse, Manitowoc, Marathon, Ozaukee, Polk, Walworth, Winnebago.	333
Wyoming	3	Big Horn, Laramie, Niobrara	56

TABLE

RECORDS RETURNED BY THE 33 STATES

(Frequency Table)

Number of
Survey Records
returned

States grouped by number of records returned

1400 - 1500	New York
500 - 750	Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon
400 - 500	Iowa, Michigan, New Jersey
300 - 400	Mass., Nebr. New Hampshire, Wash., Wisc.
200 - 300	California, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Mont. New Mexico
100 - 200	Del. Kans., No. Dakota, So. Dakota, Utah.
1 - 100	Ariz., Colo., Minn., Nev. Penna. Rh. Isl., Verm. Wyo.

TABLE 25- STATES COMPRISING THE VARIOUS SECTIONS.
(Arranged in order of survey records returned)

<u>EASTERN</u>		<u>CENTRAL</u>		<u>WESTERN</u>	
<u>States</u>	<u>Number of records returned</u>	<u>States</u>	<u>Number of records returned</u>	<u>States</u>	<u>Number of records returned</u>
New York	1424	Ohio	714	Oregon	546
New Jersey	483	Missouri	657	Washington	330
Mass.	379	Indiana	505	New Mexico	297
New Hampshire	340	Michigan	482	Calif	288
Maine	237	Iowa	464	Montana	270
Conn.	206	Nebr.	360	Idaho	233
Del.	191	Wis.	333	Utah	175
Verm.	66	Ill.	238	Colo.	90
Rh. Island	51	So. Dakota	156	Nevada	62
Penna.	31	No. Dakota	148	Wyoming	56
Total	3408	Kansas	109	Arizona	41
		Minnesota	82	Total	2388
		Total	4248		

6 C.

Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Washington, Oregon and California. ~~(See Table 2.)~~ The number of counties surveyed in each State and the number of records returned by each ^{State} are indicated in Table 1.

THIS SURVEY OF FARM HOME CONDITIONS AND PREVIOUS SURVEYS.

This is the third farm home study initiated by the States Relations Service in cooperation with the State colleges of agriculture. Two earlier surveys were made, each in a single county and the workers who made these studies combined their observations with actual service to farm women.

An intensive study was carried on in Canyon County, Idaho, in 1916, in cooperation with the Extension Service of the University of Idaho. The results of this study were not published but are available from the files of this office. Another study, in which this office and the Office of Home Economics cooperated with the Michigan State College, was conducted in St. Joseph County, Michigan. The outstanding facts of this survey were printed in the Journal of Home Economics for December, 1919. *and 1921*

May
This more complete survey ~~will~~ ^{is} serve as a base line from which to measure progress. Before another survey ~~can be~~ undertaken on a Nation-wide scale, county and State extension organizations may find it desirable to adopt the plan of taking stock of local farm home conditions at regular intervals, both as a measure of progress and as a guide for community, county and State projects in home management ~~and farm management~~. For this purpose portions of this survey blank can easily be adapted.

SOME PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE SURVEY.

While the survey records were being taken, there was evidence that the question blank had started rural men and women to thinking and was stimulating an analysis of farm home conditions that began to bear fruit of practical form. Considerable labor saving equipment was installed, kitchens were rearranged, water systems were planned, and miscellaneous improvements in home surroundings were made. One home demonstration agent reported that in a home where she called to secure the records, the housewife was out and the husband supplied the information for the questionnaire. The fact that there was running water and power in the barn just across the road while the mother of this family was pumping and carrying the water for cooking and washing, arrested the attention of this busy farmer as he filled out the blank, and forthwith he began to plan for extending running water to the kitchen and for making other improvements in his home. A number of similar instances were reported, and there is evidence of an increased interest in household equipment and a greater demand for assistance from extension workers along these lines in counties where the survey was taken.

A number of States published in their State or County farm bureau news and in other publications, the local figures secured through the survey, and made special note of the need indicated for improvements in farm home equipment.

Many States recognized that the survey figures pointed to the importance of intensive work by extension specialists in rural engineering along the lines of running water and plumbing for the farm home, and in some instances plans have already been started for campaigns through State and county extension channels. There is a marked desire on the part of State colleges to secure extension specialists in home equipment and household



management and there are indications that if properly trained workers can be found, the present number will be multiplied. Although this prospective increase in household management specialists has been accelerated by the facts revealed through the survey, it is also a development of the self-determined program of work for community and county, developed by the cooperative extension staff of the State agricultural colleges and this Department, since almost without exception projects for improved equipment are included in every extension program of work.

Keen interest in the findings of the survey has been shown by representatives of women's magazines, the agricultural press, and advertising interests. The partial figures made available in advance of printing already have been largely used. In this connection the survey figures should help to guide farm papers and women's magazines in the excellent educational work they are already doing with rural homes. Answers to Section XXIV of the survey blank relating to **farm papers** although too fragmentary to be tabulated, have revealed the fact that farm papers and women's magazines are valuable extension agencies. Close cooperation with these effective instruments for extension teaching cannot fail to be of advantage.

Advertising agencies have shown unusual interest in the tabulation of the results of the survey and already figures are being used to give constructive publicity to the need for modern improvements in the rural home, and to encourage manufacturers and dealers in home equipment not only to place the advantages of such equipment before the rural public but to make sure that commodities offered are those that will stand the severest tests in practicability and economy.

It must be conceded that the manufacturer, the advertising manager, and the salesman whose work is based upon an intelligent study of real needs



can at times do as much or more than the extension worker in bringing about the actual introduction of improvements in the rural home. An illustration is the fact brought out by the survey that the sewing machine is the most widely distributed labor-saver in the farm home, with the carpet sweeper a close second; both these pieces of equipment having been introduced before the extension service was initiated. Without giving special or personal preference to any make of labor saving appliance, extension workers representing State and Federal institutions can and should be familiar with the latest and best equipment on the market. Because of contact with the field, extension workers are often in a position to point out to manufacturers, advertising managers and sales-people needs that should be supplied and the good or bad points of equipment already on the market. Such cooperation along legitimate lines between extension workers and manufacturing and advertising concerns should be of advantage to the farm home.

WHAT THE SURVEY SHOWS THE EXTENSION WORKER

Size and Kind of Farms: Farm Tenantry:

As far as the limited number of records obtained in this survey can be relied upon, they show that as one travels westward, the size of the farms increases, the average acreage reported being 64 in the eastern section, 175 in the central section and 227 in the western section. (See Table ³ I). This of course has a bearing on the farm woman's problems, since the larger the farm, other things being equal, the larger is the force needed to operate it, and ^{the} larger is the amount of work devolving upon the farm woman.

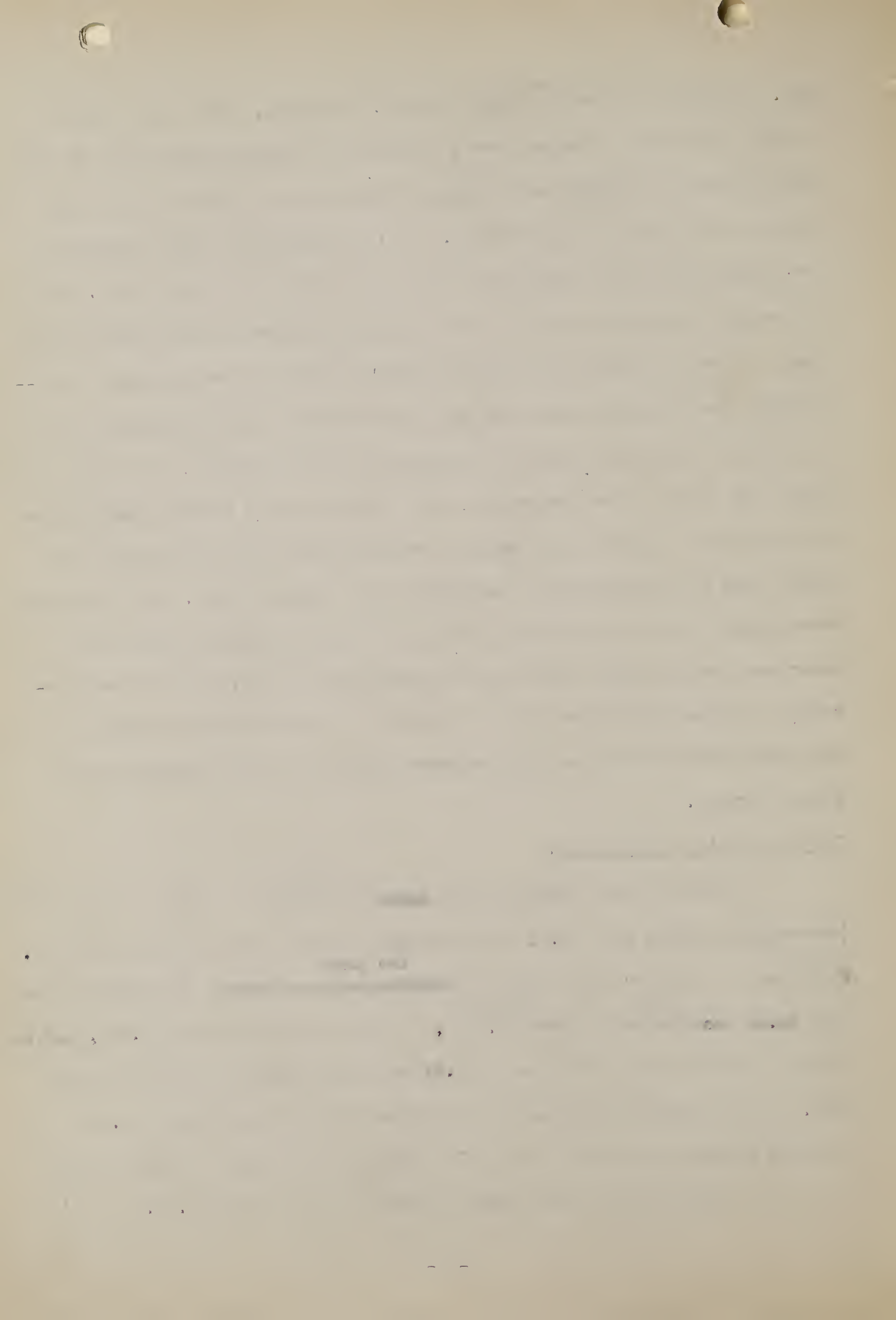
The reports from the eastern section show 69 per cent of general farms and 83 per cent of farm ownership; the central section reports 88 per cent of general farms and 75 per cent of farm ownership; while the western section reports 72 per cent of general farms and 85 per cent of farm owner-



ship. Extension workers in every section, therefore, must reckon upon a certain percentage of tenant homes, in which at present neither the average landlord nor the average tenant show an interest or a desire to make the more expensive type of improvements. It is probable that this attitude is more marked toward the tenant home than it is toward the tenant farm. The cooperative extension service, the American Farm Bureau Federation in combined effort and working with other farmer's organizations will make a significant contribution towards raising the standards of farm living if they can prove to landlords, from the viewpoint of better farming, the wisdom of making the tenant house comfortable and convenient, and if they can convince tenants of the financial advantage in remaining for a term of years on the rented farm where the house is attractive and in good repair. In communities where tenant farms are numerous, practical demonstrations of inexpensive water systems and model tenant houses provided with sufficient and well arranged equipment might very well be included in the extension program of work and would no doubt in some instances result in a more stable type of tenant farming.

The Farm Family a Small One.

Survey figures indicate that ~~which~~ ^{average} the number of women per farm home ^{Survey} (~~averaging~~ a trifle under 1.5) is remarkably constant over the whole country. ^{the same} The number of men per farm family is ~~approximately the same~~ in the central section ~~as~~ ^{and} in the eastern ^{sections} (1.65), or in the western section, {1.53}, and the average for the entire 33 States is 1.61 men over 16 years of age per farm home. It is probably significant that while there is an average of .89 children between the ages of 10 and 16 years per farm home, in this survey the average number of children under 10 years of age is only 1.18.



That these figures, ~~alarmingly~~ small as they seem, are very likely well above the actual average for the more than 10,000 homes surveyed, is indicated by the fact that the averages are based on a total of about 7,500 answers. (See Table ³ ~~II~~, II-3). A study of Table I will indicate that in the main the survey figures reflect conditions in what might be called typically American communities, where most of the families have lived for one or more generations on our soil. There seems to be a comparatively small representation from counties thickly settled by recent immigrants, among whom the average birth rate is admittedly much higher than is the general level for the country.

Bringing Rural Children up to Standard:

Recent State and local campaigns for weighing and measuring rural children of school and pre-school age have shown that from 30 to 50 per cent of the average group are likely to be under the generally accepted height-weight standard, for reasons connected in the main, with poorly selected or insufficient food, insufficient attention to the elementary laws of personal hygiene, and the presence of preventable defects. The small number of children per farm and the present below standard condition of the rural child as revealed by the studies of others,*, taken together, seem to indicate the need for a country-wide project, fostered by the cooperative extension service, to bring every farm child up to normal height-weight standard and to keep him there. As one means to this end rural men and women should be well informed as to the requirements of normally healthy childhood, the outstanding symptoms of malnutrition, and the more prevalent defects. Instruction on food

* References will be added here later



selection and food preparation, with special emphasis on child feeding, has always been a cardinal point in extension teaching.

Some states already employ nutrition specialists with intensive training in child feeding methods, and a number of counties are carrying on with the home demonstration agent projects in child care and feeding which include demonstrations in the individual home and nutrition classes where mothers and children are trained as a group. Enough data proving the practical value of such work are at hand to warrant a campaign for spreading the practice of measuring every child at regular intervals against ~~announced~~ accepted standards, and for teaching parents and children how such standards may be attained.

The child whose height-weight is below normal presents a double opportunity for the highest type of work from extension forces. Not only does the child's condition require the services of the nutrition specialist and home demonstration agent in demonstrating to the mother the importance of proper food, good habits of eating, rest exercise, and the principles of hygiene but it paves the way for increased effort for improving and increasing the dairy herd, clean milk, increased use of milk and milk products in the home. The importance of this work has been emphasized by recent experiments which have shown the vital place of fresh fruits and the leafy vegetables in the diet not only of the growing child but of the adult. These facts point the way for extension specialists to greater activity in home gardening and an increased production - - - - -

* ✓ The Place of Fruits and Vegetables in the Diet. Food Products. Sherman, page 350.

Place of Vegetables and Fruits in the Diet. Compiled by Minna C. Denton, Experimental Kitchen, Office of H.E., U.S.D.A.

Value of Fruits as Sources of Vitamines; The Survival of Vitamines in Cooked and Canned Vegetables and Fruits, Minna C. Denton, Experimental Kitchen, Office of H.E., U.S.D.A.

of such fruits as are adaptable to their special sections of the country.

Farm Distances: Preventive Health Measures:

The distance of the average farm home from the family doctor(in round numbers $3\frac{1}{2}$ - 5 - 10 miles in eastern, central and western sections respectively), from trained nurse (10 - 11 - $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles) and hospital (13 - 13 - 17 miles) is of interest to all who have the health aspects of farm life at heart (See Table ³5, III.) Considered in connection with the fact brought out by Table ³5, II, that for every five farm homes there were nine persons sick enough to be in bed for an average of 19 days per home,* the distance figures not only show the importance of urging the employment of county nurses and of promoting through every means the growth of a health consciousness in the rural districts, but it is a call to the extension forces to recognize the need of farm men and women for training in those laws of diet, sanitation and hygiene that will serve to keep the farm family well and resistant to attacks of disease. Where organized work in first aid and home nursing are available from local or national health organizations, the extension service should help to develop a demand for them and to assist in making the necessary contacts. Where this instruction is not yet available, the extension service should be prepared to give elementary instruction on these subjects.

Work in home sanitation, especially in connection with sewage disposal, water supply, and fly control, is receiving increased attention. It is not wisdom to suppose that this training should be offered to farm women alone, or to take it for granted that it will be the father or the children rather than the mother who will need care during illness. To be effective

* These figures cover the winter of 1918-19, the second year of the influenza epidemic.



the mother's efforts to improve diet, hygiene and sanitation must be understood and abetted by the father and the young people of the family. Experience in extension work has shown that the intelligent farmer is as interested as is his wife in food selection, child care, home nursing and other pertinent home questions. It is short sighted to plan work in these subjects as if they appealed primarily to the farm woman and not to all members of the farm family.

Running Water; Plumbing; Sewage Disposal.

The figures concerning running water and sanitary conveniences, (See Table ³5, VII, VIII, X) are among the most significant in the entire survey. Fifteen per cent, 40 per cent and 55 per cent of the homes answering the question from the eastern, central and western sections respectively, had no water supply whatever in the kitchens. The number of answers (9,374) is near enough to the total number of records to warrant considering that the figures as they stand present a true picture of conditions in the 10,044 homes surveyed. Six thousand five hundred and eleven women answered the question as to whether they usually did or did not carry into the house water used for cooking and washing, 54 per cent, 68 per cent and 57 per cent in the western, central and western sections respectively answered that they usually did carry it in, though a few explained that they had special help on wash days. Since only about two-thirds of the 10,044 records answered the question, and the other 33 per cent presumably refrained because they had already answered that they did have running water, we are justified in concluding that the actual situation is not quite ^{so} dark as it appears from the percentage column. On the other hand it is too dark to reflect credit upon the country in general, especially in view of the fact that the average distance for carrying this water is 23 feet, 41 feet, and 65 feet in eastern, central, and western sections respectively.

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It is self-evident that the greatest single labor-saver for the farm home is running water and that its possession makes possible and comparatively easy the installation of the water closet, the bathtub, the septic tank, and hot and cold water in various parts of the house. On many farms, especially in the eastern and far western sections, there is abundant water power available for operating a home water system;* on the rest it is a comparatively simple and inexpensive matter to secure adequate pressure by means of a gasoline engine or an electric power plant, and in many instances the former is already installed for use in the work of the farm (See Table ³~~5~~, IX). Since only 32 per cent of the homes surveyed have even cold running water in the kitchen, there is a large and fertile field for the extension specialist in rural engineering who will supply advice and guidance for taking advantage of natural water power resources, for extending to the home the water systems that already supply the stock, and for overcoming special difficulties arising from excessively hard water.

There is also a broad field of service for the specialist in rural engineering to furnish definite information as to construction, approximate cost and directions for operating on various types of water systems suitable not only to the modern home in settled parts of the country but also for the small temporary home of the new settler. Is it not possible that the difficulties incident to those first years in the new home are frequently the basic reason for the large number of rural homes that are deserted as soon as the financial crises is over and the farmer has made sufficient money to enable him to provide more comfortable living for his family which is no longer content to put up with the inconveniences, discomfort and hard work.

*See Yearbook Separate 770, "Electric Light and Power from Small Streams".



Many of the county agricultural agents are already equipped to give valuable advice along these lines, and in view of the magnitude of the problem it would seem that a part of any course preparatory for agricultural or home demonstration agent work ought to include practical training in the rudiments of engineering as this applies to the problems of the home water systems, heating systems and sanitary sewage disposal.

At this stage of extension work there is need, for propaganda purposes of a greater array of convincing figures to show what the installation of running hot and cold water in the kitchen means to farm housewives in terms of hours saved and units of energy conserved. These figures should be provided in the near future by our research institutions and confirmed by our engineering and household management specialists through reports of demonstrations carried on in numbers of farm homes in connection with the installation of water systems. It should be possible to substantiate with figures the truism, "If water doesn't run, the housewife must".

It is of interest that a number of records in the survey from homes in pioneer States were supplemented by footnotes to the effect that the plans for the permanent home included running water and all modern conveniences, but that the family was either occupying a temporary structure pending the development of the farm or that the house was being built a few rooms at a time as the returns permitted. These women seemed concerned lest a lack of conveniences which was due to pioneer conditions and successive crop failures should be laid at the door of an unprogressive spirit. It is possible that if the figures mentioned in the preceding paragraph were available, it could be shown that it would be good business even under pioneer conditions to economize the woman's time by the temporary installation of one of the cruder and less



expensive forms of water system during the months or years that must elapse before a complete system is available.

The sanitary sewage disposal system is more than a convenience. It is a recognized health protection, since it removes the danger of the pollution of drinking water and a potent source of contamination and actual infection carried by flies. The survey shows (See Table ³ 5, Sec. X) that 85 per cent of the homes surveyed have outdoor toilets, with the middle west slightly leading the west in the distinction of possessing the largest percentage. Of the 15 per cent with indoor toilets, four per cent were connected with septic tanks and 11 per cent with cess pools. The longer settled eastern section leads, not only in the percentage of indoor toilets, but in the percentage of the older form of sewage disposal.

Heating Systems.

Closely bound up with the question of running water is that of the heating system. Only 18 per cent of the homes surveyed reported that they had furnaces (See Table ³ 5, VI, 4). It is often lack of an adequate heating system and the attendant prospect of frozen water pipes in winter that stands in the way of putting in a regular plumbing system with the full set of conveniences. There are so many inexpensive, efficient and easily cared for makes and types of heating equipment on the market today that it would seem legitimate to push a campaign for better heating simultaneously with the campaign for a larger number of water systems and a more sanitary method of sewage disposal. Adequate heating is a health measure as well as a measure of convenience and comfort, since it does away with the wide variations in temperature in different parts of the house, and may be accompanied by better and more general ventilation. The indoor bathroom, comfortably warm and



provided with a water closet and running hot and cold water, is a powerful incentive to personal hygiene and consequently a stimulus to personal and family health. There is need for figures, worked out in a number of farm homes under actual living conditions, to show the cost of installing and operating various types of heaters and the amount of care they require compared with the cost and care required for the single heating stove (the survey indicated that there are 1.29 stoves in addition to the kitchen stove used for heating the average farm home) used by about 82 per cent of the homes reporting. These figures should include data on the number of rooms that can be heated to a comfortable and uniform temperature by the two methods. Such figures can very easily be obtained by farm families conducting home demonstrations under the guidance of the specialists in rural engineering and household management.

Kitchen Arrangement:

Kitchen arrangement continues to be a live extension problem, as indicated by Table ³5, XVI. This question was intended to give an idea of the distances that are travelled between the more important working centers in the preparation of three meals a day. In requesting answers in terms of steps rather than feet and inches, the office chose what seemed the lesser of two evils, accepting a certain degree of inaccuracy in order to secure a large number of answers.

The different parts of this question received different numbers of answers, apparently because some women had no sinks, some had no pantries and some had no cellars. It is noticeable that distance in the large kitchens of New York and New England still furnishes a serious problem. Many of these

Before leaving

kitchens were built not only to serve as living rooms for the large families of the earlier days, but also to accommodate numerous home industries that have long since passed into the factory.

Calculating the average busy woman's step at about 24 inches, we translate the country-wide averages approximately as follows:- from work table to sink (6,502 answers) four steps or eight feet; work table to stove, (8,404 answers) four steps or eight feet; work table to cellar door (7,887 answers) 11 steps or 22 feet; work table to kitchen pantry (7,592 answers) six steps or 12 feet; work table to dining table (8,292 answers) eight steps or 16 feet. Pacing or measuring off these distances makes one realize that much travel is required in the preparation of food in the average kitchen.

The average height of the kitchen work table is slightly above 30 inches (8,400 answers). While this average doubtless includes many tables that are the proper height for their owners, it must obviously include many more that are much too low, since many authorities quote 32-34 inches as a minimum average height for working surfaces for the average woman of five feet four to six inches. The heights given in most of the answers are evidently the "sitting heights" (28 to 30 inches) of the traditional pine kitchen table or the table that serves both as a dining table and work table. Some intensive extension work might be undertaken to raise the height of existing work tables and other working surfaces to the proper height for the individuals using them.

The Farm Woman Does Much of Her Sewing.

The answers to the questions regarding the family sewing are gratifyingly full, and reveal the fact that the farm woman does a large proportion of her own sewing (See Table ³ 5, XV). Possibly her customary activity

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in this direction may have increased slightly during the days of war conservation and the period of high prices for textiles and ready-made garments. At all events the survey shows that 19 per cent of 9,700 farm women make all of their own underwear, and 21 per cent make all of their own outer garments. Of the 7,660 women answering the questions, 27 per cent make all of their children's garments. Fifty-seven per cent of these women make part of their own underwear, 62 per cent make part of their own outer garments, and 48 per cent make part of their children's clothing. Twenty-four per cent of 8,760 women even make some of the clothing for the men of the family. The percentage of women who do none of their sewing is comparatively small. Twenty-four per cent make none of their own underwear, 17 per cent make none of their outer garments, 25 per cent make none of their children's clothing. These figures explain why the clothing project is adopted everywhere, and point to the need for developing and teaching what one State has named "Clothing efficiency" methods, in order that this vast volume of clothing construction may be carried on without waste of time or material. It would seem too that the economic, social and technical aspects of this widespread home industry warrant a great deal more investigation and research than has hitherto been provided for either at private, State or Federal expense.

Extension workers are finding that the subject of clothing, like the subject of food, has many aspects and that homemakers welcome practical help and information along such lines as the efficient sewing-kit; arrangement and care of the larger equipment for dressmaking (machine, dress form, pressing board, etc.); motion study and drill in standard construction processes like taking measures, cutting out garments, making cuffs, turning and basting hems; adaptation of commercial patterns to individual measures; selection of

designs, fabrics and colors for homemade garments, selection of ready-made clothing, making clothing expenditures fit the income (clothing budget); care, repair and renovation of clothing, including dry-cleaning and dyeing; remodeling; millinery.

2c/ The survey figures should furnish the explanation not only for the popularity of the clothing project, but for the success that some extension divisions of State Colleges of Agriculture have attained in passing on suggestions through a carefully selected and trained local leadership. They should help extension workers realize that there is a great fund of ability and experience available in every community, and should stimulate them to enlist for local leadership the skill and enthusiasm of the women who rise above the average.

The Farm Woman and Her Out-of-Doors Work.

The survey shows that the average farm housewife has a real share in the productive activities of the farm. It would be strange if, loving the out-of-doors, she did not enjoy an occasional change from the indoor routine. The more numerous her duties, however, the stronger the argument for lightening her indoor work to the fullest possible extent by means of homemade labor savers, convenient kitchen arrangement, and the regular investment of a share of the farm profits in commercial and mechanical equipment.

Table 5, VII,²¹ shows that nearly 9,200 women answered the question about helping with field work, 24 per cent affirmatively. Surveys from Michigan, Wisconsin and Delaware showed from 30 per cent to 35 per cent housewives helping with field work, 11 states showed between 25 and 30 per cent and eight states between 20 and 25 per cent (See Table 6,⁴ VII). The average length of time women helped in the field was 6.7 weeks. ~~The shortage of~~



~~2~~
~~farm labor has not grown less acute since these figures were collected, so~~
~~it is probable they present a conservative view of present conditions.~~ Thirty-six per cent of the housewives helped with milking, and 25 per cent with the care of livestock; 56 per cent took the main charge of the vegetable garden, and eight per cent had charge of the poultry flock, averaging about 90 hens, see Table 5, ³VII. This shows that there is a real place for extension work in gardening and poultry with the farm woman, and seems to be an argument, if not for the woman poultry specialist at least for the specialist who has studied poultry problems from the point of view of the small flock, and the farm housewife's resources of time and strength.

Butter Making

In spite of our modern creamery system, 60 per cent of the 9,190 housewives reporting make more or less butter for home use or sale. The percentage is smallest in the East (43) and rises to 74 in the West, where transportation facilities are doubtless less adequate. These figures may perhaps present a new point of view on the dairy problem and open a new avenue of service for the dairy specialist who will see in it an opportunity to improve the quality of this home product.

Accounts.

It is said to be difficult to enlist the interest of women in keeping accounts, but the figures of the survey are encouraging. Forty-five per cent of those reporting keep records of egg money and 29 per cent (out of 6,356) keep an account of butter sold (See Table 5, ³XIV). Thirty-two per cent of 8,700 women help to keep the farm accounts, and 30 per cent keep household accounts.



The Distribution of the Farm Woman's Time.

Section XIII of ~~Table 5~~³ discloses the fact that a large percentage of housewives have more or less frequent "days off" to enjoy the family automobile or other pleasures; 72 per cent of the women report an average of approximately nine such days a year. Only a negligible number, however, can look forward thru a year devoted to a round of household detail to a regular vacation - a complete change of environment and occupation that acts like a tonic on one's outlook on life. No one who has not had a well-planned vacation knows what physical and spiritual refreshment it brings, nor what it means in prospect and retrospect as well as in actual expenses. That may explain why the time budget of the average housewife so seldom includes provision for it. The fact, however, that 13 per cent of the housewives actually do have an annual or a biennial vacation averaging $11\frac{1}{2}$ continuous days should show that with management it is possible to bring about this event.

The farm housewife's working day is a long one, 13 hours in summer and $10\frac{1}{2}$ in winter. Although the average number of hours, between rising and retiring, devoted to rest and relaxation is one and a half in summer and two and a half in winter, far too many women reported that they never had time to rest. The heaviest work naturally comes in summer, when out-of-door occupations are most numerous and exacting, and extra farm hands must be housed or fed. Thirteen hours filled with active work, some of it calling for severe muscular exertion, makes a long, hard day, even though the duties may be more varied and interesting and the surroundings more stimulating than those of the many business women and shop girls who put in seven or eight hours work in office or store and in addition get the meals, do the laundrywork, keep house or apartment clean, and maintain themselves in the well groomed

condition demanded by modern business. In city and country alike, the sense of being crowded by one's work, the slave and not the mistress of the day's routine, or over-taxing strength or working to poor advantage, of having no time for the society of friends or neighbors or books, spells drudgery. Now that domestic help is practically non-existent, one of the most immediate and universal needs for both the country and city homemaker is a thorough analysis of her housekeeping problems with the object of cutting out unnecessary elaboration, eliminating unnecessary steps and unnecessary expenditure of strength, and adjusting to better advantage the sequence of the daily and weekly tasks. For the average farm home such a study would doubtless reveal the desirability of simpler and better balanced meals, rearrangement and possibly remodeling of the kitchen to save steps, an application of the laws of motion study to household process, introduction of at least a simple system of running water and certain home made devices for reducing labor, use of gasoline or other power for certain household tasks, or even turning some of them over to community enterprises, like laundering or canning kitchens. It would mean a definite time set aside each day for rest and relaxation as an investment whose interest would be returned in the form of clearer thinking, a more elastic step, a keener zest in living and a longer period of efficient service. Many of these improvements can be had at an expenditure of time and thought rather than of money. Leaks through which money is slipping away unnoticed may often be discovered and stopped by an overhauling of the household business system, and the savings may be invested in improvements. This whole problem comes under the head of household management, and it is the province of the home demonstration agent in cooperation with the household management specialist to help

formulate and carry out projects that will teach farm men and women how to study the conditions under which the housewife's work is done, how to make the less expensive improvements immediately, and how to work toward the more expensive ones on a systematic plan of saving or earning. Incidentally, such a program in the average farm home will reduce severe muscular exertion and attendant fatigue, shorten the working day, and provide for systematic mental refreshment for the housewife. The figures of Sections VI, VII, VIII, XI, and XII of Tables ³5 and ⁴6 would indicate that there is abundant room for such improvement.

NEED FOR EXTENSION WORK WITH THE HOME.

The census of 1910 shows that there were approximately 3,274,790 farms in the 33 Northern and Western States covered by this survey. (See Table 7, page 29). Since some of these farms undoubtedly house more than one family, the number of farm homes is probably appreciably greater than the number of farms. It is believed that the present study, which represents the various sections of the country from the standpoint of topography, climate, and historical development with their corresponding differences in agriculture and farm home conditions gives a fair picture of the average farm home in the territory covered. The survey emphasizes the existence of a number of outstanding rural-life problems in connection with the farm home, problems which the millions of rural housewives who live and work in these homes must take the lead in solving. It is believed, too, that just as the farmers in most of the (approximately) 1,500 agricultural counties in the Northern and Western States have at their service specialists in various branches of agriculture and resident county agricultural agents, to help them raise the

standards and increase the returns of farming, so the women responsible for the efficiency and the morale of the farm homes in these 1,500 counties should have at their command specialists in the various branches of home economics and resident county home demonstration agents to cooperate with them in their efforts to raise farm home standards.

The survey figures presented in the preceding tables would seem to indicate that there is abundant need in the average agricultural county of the North and West for the services of home demonstration agents to cooperate with the farming people in carrying out such extension projects as are here indicated in order to shorten the farm woman's working day, reduce the amount of manual labor she performs, safeguard the health of the farm family, develop money yielding home industries where these are needed, apply the laws of nutrition and hygiene, and bring forward the idea that investment in the comfort, beauty, health and efficiency of the farm home and community is a wise and legitimate expenditure not only from the standpoint of building up a more satisfying country life but as a means of efficiency and economic advance.

INSERT after large table 3.

The following tables give in totals and percentages the answers to each question in the Survey by individual States, by sections and for the entire 33 States covered.

^{In}~~The~~ studying these tables it should be borne in mind that in the States of Arizona, Colorado, Minnesota, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wyoming, less than 100 records were taken. The data from these States are included in the tabulations, however, not because they necessarily indicate conditions as they ^{really exist}~~are in these~~ States, but because of their cumulative value in the final totals.

The following is a list of the names of the
persons who have been elected to the
Council of the Institute for the year 1900.
The names are arranged in alphabetical order.
The names of the persons who have been
elected to the Council for the year 1900
are as follows:—
The names of the persons who have been
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The names of the persons who have been
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The names of the persons who have been
elected to the Council for the year 1900
are as follows:—

TABLE 4 -- DATA OF SURVEY TABULATED BY STATES

Size and Character of Farms covered by survey

~~I. THE FARM~~

STATES	Number of Counties	Number of Surveys	1	2	3
			Acres per Farm	General Farms	Farms Owned
			: Av. Number:	Percent	Percent
Arizona	8	41	89.27:	85	89
California	5	288	185.31:	53	79
Colorado	8	90	842.47:	83	77
Connecticut	4	206	170.38:	66	93
Delaware	3	191	64.50:	84	68
Idaho	3	233	103.42:	96	83
Illinois	14	238	238.15:	88	72
Indiana	9	505	146.45:	93	74
Iowa	8	464	207.01:	96	61
Kansas	2	109	136.58:	82	80
Maine	4	237	121.31:	87	88
Massachusetts	2	379	92.26:	85	95
Michigan	20	482	116.42:	90	84
Minnesota	3	82	131.39:	92	82
Missouri	8	657	146.75:	93	79
Montana	6	270	442.35:	89	97
Nebraska	17	360	263.44:	95	67
Nevada	6	62	207.83:	93	87
New Hampshire	4	340	127.37:	83	91
New Jersey	19	483	91.26:	67	81
New Mexico	6	297	279.42:	84	76
New York	10	1424	106.20:	58	78
North Dakota	6	148	429.61:	91	84
Ohio	23	714	118.11:	81	72
Oregon	6	546	175.21:	57	81
Pennsylvania	7	31	131.62:	73	88
Rhode Island	2	51	62.84:	58	86
South Dakota	6	156	372.11:	88	74
Utah	8	175	129.71:	86	95
Vermont	2	66	158.65:	68	92
Washington	4	330	98.06:	56	88
Wisconsin	10	333	102.46:	66	88
Wyoming	3	56	490.40:	90	94
Sections:					
Eastern	57	3408	64.43:	69	83
Central	126	4248	174.73:	88	75
Western	58	2388	227.28:	72	85
33 States	241	10044	154.35:	78	80

* For number of answers tabulated for the respective questions see corresponding sections of Table 5.

TABLE ~~4~~ -- DATA OF SURVEY TABULATED BY STATES

STATES	II. THE FAMILY							
	: 1	: 2	: 3	: 4	: 5	: 6	: 7*	: 8*
	: Men	: Women	: Children:	: Children:	: Persons	: Total days:	Members incapacitated per home:	
	: Over	: Over	: Under	: Over	: ill in	: illness in:	tated per home:	
	: 16	: 16	: 10	: 10	: bed in	: bed last	:	
	:	:	:	:	: last 12	: 12 months	: Totally	: Partially
	: Number	: Number	: Number	: Number	: Number	: Number	: Number	: Number
✓ Arizona	: 1.36	: 1.44	: 1.50	: 1.42	: 2.37	: 22.48	: -	: .05
California	: 1.51	: 1.33	: .77	: .72	: 1.35	: 12.47	: .03	: .09
✓ Colorado	: 1.45	: 1.49	: 1.01	: .76	: 1.80	: 19.52	: .05	: .03
Connecticut	: 1.68	: 1.62	: 1.32	: 1.00	: 1.80	: 17.95	: .01	: .15
Delaware	: 1.50	: 1.41	: 1.09	: 1.06	: 2.32	: 22.20	: .06	: .10
Idaho	: 1.57	: 1.39	: 2.11	: 1.18	: 2.28	: 25.33	: .03	: .06
Illinois	: 1.48	: 1.42	: .82	: .70	: 1.91	: 17.23	: .02	: .07
Indiana	: 1.64	: 1.46	: 1.03	: .96	: 2.08	: 18.94	: .05	: .18
Iowa	: 1.54	: 1.28	: 1.30	: .86	: 2.34	: 20.69	: .01	: .09
Kansas	: 1.62	: 1.61	: 1.04	: .80	: 1.95	: 16.19	: .05	: -
Maine	: 1.54	: 1.44	: .90	: .70	: 1.50	: 15.99	: .10	: .08
Massachusetts	: 1.57	: 1.48	: .89	: .71	: .78	: 11.78	: .05	: .09
Michigan	: 1.69	: 1.34	: 1.18	: .99	: 1.78	: 19.25	: .02	: .15
✓ Minnesota	: 1.92	: 1.43	: 1.29	: .97	: 2.42	: 27.26	: .01	: .31
Missouri	: 1.57	: 1.51	: 1.31	: 1.02	: 1.85	: 19.80	: .05	: .17
Montana	: 1.44	: 1.59	: 1.84	: .87	: 2.07	: 19.94	: -	: .17
Nebraska	: 1.56	: 1.41	: 1.49	: .98	: 2.53	: 22.81	: .08	: .13
✓ Nevada	: 1.70	: 1.58	: 1.71	: 1.19	: 2.21	: 29.90	: .03	: .07
New Hampshire	: 1.56	: 1.39	: .94	: .72	: 1.47	: 17.27	: .04	: .07
New Jersey	: 1.79	: 1.63	: .80	: .81	: 2.02	: 20.40	: .02	: .10
New Mexico	: 1.54	: 1.36	: 1.34	: .92	: 2.72	: 28.11	: .05	: .15
New York	: 1.66	: 1.38	: 1.02	: .75	: 1.46	: 15.12	: .04	: .18
North Dakota	: 1.60	: 1.38	: 1.53	: .97	: 2.75	: 28.44	: .03	: .13
Ohio	: 1.63	: 1.50	: .97	: .82	: 1.93	: 24.12	: .05	: .11
Oregon	: 1.49	: 1.33	: 1.03	: .89	: 1.60	: 19.90	: .02	: .10
✓ Pennsylvania	: 2.03	: 1.67	: 1.37	: 1.57	: 2.77	: 23.09	: -	: -
✓ Rhode Island	: 1.53	: 1.60	: 2.64	: .93	: 1.58	: 16.17	: .02	: .06
South Dakota	: 1.54	: 1.30	: 1.54	: .95	: 2.13	: 22.48	: .03	: .03
Utah	: 1.80	: 1.54	: 2.13	: 1.33	: 2.43	: 20.18	: .01	: .10
✓ Vermont	: 1.51	: 1.59	: 1.19	: .65	: 1.61	: 17.97	: .06	: .11
Washington	: 1.51	: 1.45	: 1.40	: 1.08	: 1.78	: 15.29	: .01	: .07
Wisconsin	: 1.83	: 1.58	: 1.33	: 1.07	: 2.06	: 16.29	: .02	: .19
✓ Wyoming	: 1.51	: 1.35	: 1.46	: .98	: 2.74	: 16.39	: .06	: .03
Sections:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eastern	: 1.65	: 1.45	: .98	: .77	: 1.55	: 17.07	: .038	: .11
Central	: 1.65	: 1.4	: 1.2	: .93	: 2.07	: 19.7	: .031	: .13
Western	: 1.53	: 1.4	: 1.4	: .97	: 1.9	: 20.1	: .020	: .09
33 States	: 1.61	: 1.44	: 1.18	: .89	: 1.84	: 18.89	: .031	: .12

* 6223 answers received to this question.

✓ Insert No. of Counties & No. of Surveys

For number of answers tabulated for the respective questions see corresponding sections of Table 5.3 x

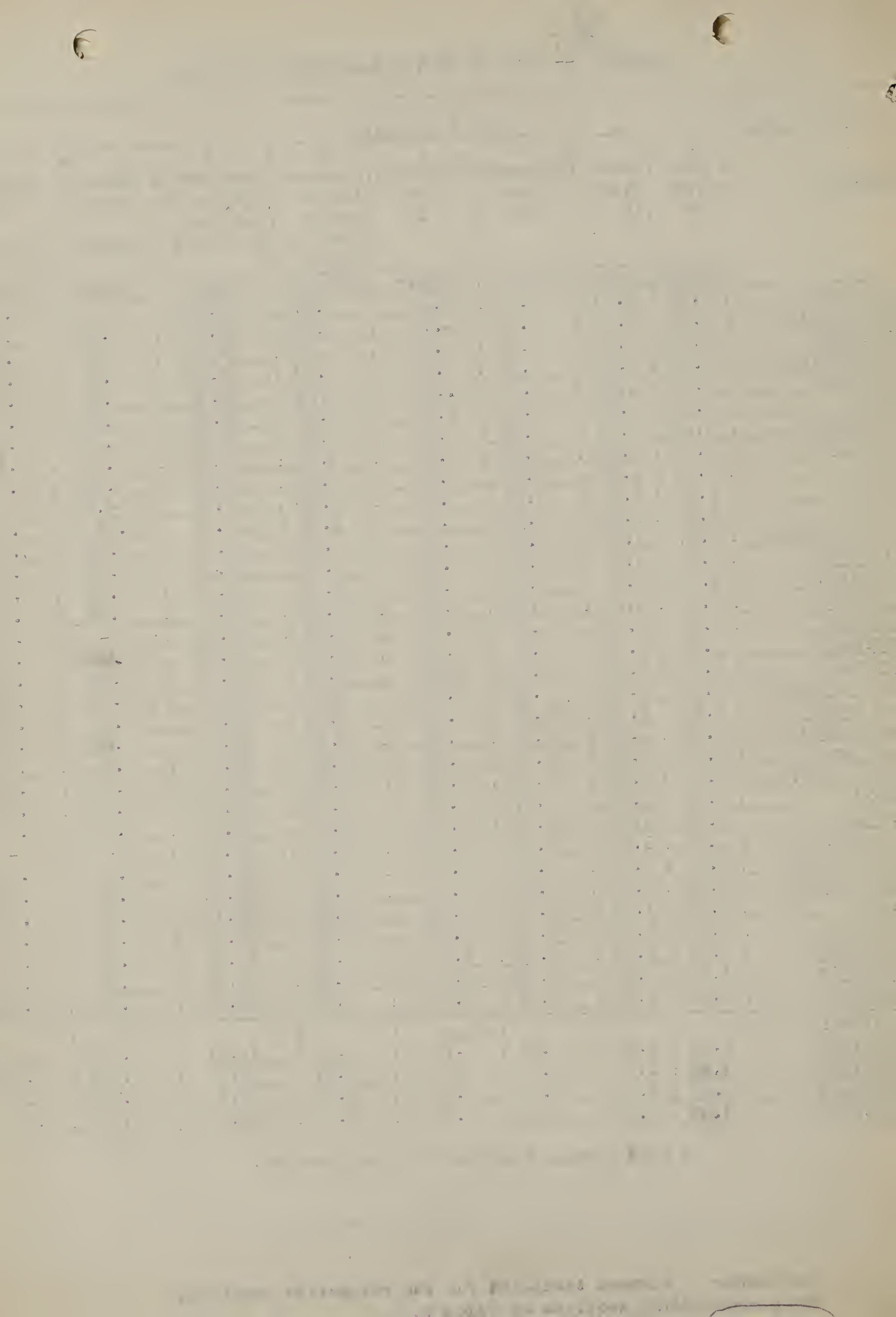


TABLE 6 -- DATA OF SURVEY TABULATED BY STATES

STATES	III DISTANCE							IV CONVEYANCE		V TELEPHONES	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1		1	
	To	To	To	To	To	To	To	Families		Families	
	:Dis- :trict :school :No. :Miles	:High :School :No. :Miles	:Church : : : :Miles	:Doctor : : : :Miles	:Hospital : : : :Miles	:Nurse : : : :Miles	:Market : : : :Miles	: using automo- : biles : : : Percent		: Having : Telephones : : : Percent	
Ariz.	: 2.44	: 5.57	: 3.91	: 7.55	: 18.88	: 15.20	: 4.24	: 54	:	: 38	
Calif.	: 1.59	: 8.74	: 5.52	: 8.34	: 14.17	: 14.86	: 8.70	: 74	:	: 50	
Colo.	: 2.08	: 14.96	: 9.40	: 12.43	: 33.83	: 25.57	: 12.00	: 67	:	: 44	
Conn.	: .98	: 4.82	: 1.74	: 4.08	: 11.39	: 6.67	: 3.67	: 63	:	: 90	
Del.	: 1.15	: 5.38	: 1.71	: 3.17	: 15.04	: 7.64	: 3.07	: 49	:	: 52	
Idaho	: 1.48	: 7.26	: 3.87	: 7.10	: 9.33	: 7.58	: 7.10	: 76	:	: 55	
Ill.	: 1.31	: 4.71	: 2.77	: 3.20	: 15.02	: 19.35	: 3.84	: 90	:	: 96	
Ind.	: 1.44	: 4.44	: .37	: 4.61	: 10.35	: 7.52	: 4.44	: 73	:	: 89	
Iowa	: 1.50	: 4.98	: 3.29	: 4.99	: 9.30	: 9.14	: 3.98	: 89	:	: 95	
Kansas	: .95	: 4.53	: 1.92	: 3.83	: 8.48	: 7.58	: 4.61	: 92	:	: 95	
Maine	: 1.00	: 3.93	: 1.90	: 4.02	: 9.49	: 7.60	: 4.24	: 39	:	: 64	
Mass.	: 1.32	: 4.05	: 1.75	: 3.21	: 11.55	: 7.02	: 1.76	: 41	:	: 60	
Mich.	: .92	: 6.10	: 3.16	: 5.01	: 11.46	: 10.43	: 4.35	: 58	:	: 69	
Minn.	: 1.57	: 5.38	: 2.83	: 4.44	: 15.40	: 12.74	: 2.79	: 60	:	: 68	
Mo.	: 1.18	: 4.21	: 2.15	: 4.41	: 21.27	: 13.16	: 4.39	: 59	:	: 66	
Mont.	: 2.48	: 20.02	: 12.15	: 20.45	: 29.22	: 24.67	: 15.10	: 50	:	: 32	
Nebr.	: 1.51	: 4.83	: 3.62	: 6.09	: 13.03	: 12.67	: 5.95	: 87	:	: 83	
Nev.	: 1.75	: 13.55	: 3.03	: 27.62	: 33.99	: 35.91	: 9.77	: 61	:	: 59	
N.H.	: 1.01	: 5.28	: 1.91	: 3.85	: 10.10	: 7.41	: 4.18	: 47	:	: 78	
N.J.	: 1.71	: 4.13	: 1.67	: 3.02	: 10.13	: 6.88	: 2.75	: 74	:	: 66	
N.M.	: 1.95	: 11.68	: 4.14	: 11.48	: 16.32	: 13.49	: 7.15	: 54	:	: 52	
N.Y.	: 1.08	: 3.79	: 2.10	: 3.22	: 15.77	: 12.88	: 3.06	: 40	:	: 66	
N. Dak.	: 2.81	: 9.62	: 5.32	: 10.39	: 21.00	: 19.71	: 7.22	: 65	:	: 56	
Ohio	: 2.79	: 4.27	: 1.70	: 3.75	: 8.66	: 8.76	: 3.98	: 75	:	: 91	
Ore.	: 1.56	: 6.28	: 3.84	: 7.76	: 12.13	: 12.05	: 5.50	: 58	:	: 78	
Penna.	: .73	: 5.46	: 1.85	: 4.20	: 6.03	: 7.15	: 2.82	: 78	:	: 94	
R.I.	: 2.43	: 6.67	: 2.69	: 3.04	: 7.95	: 6.66	: 2.78	: 41	:	: 57	
S. Dak.	: 1.58	: 5.06	: 5.38	: 9.17	: 30.42	: 27.20	: 7.18	: 83	:	: 87	
Utah	: 1.56	: 12.66	: 3.90	: 8.15	: 36.13	: 22.79	: 6.20	: 55	:	: 41	
Vt.	: 1.40	: 6.00	: 1.81	: 5.48	: 9.52	: 8.08	: 4.71	: 42	:	: 74	
Wash.	: 1.16	: 3.85	: 2.42	: 5.57	: 12.13	: 10.83	: 5.07	: 62	:	: 64	
Wis.	: 1.14	: 6.97	: 3.22	: 5.42	: 9.86	: 11.36	: 4.40	: 61	:	: 82	
Wyo.	: 2.03	: 13.94	: 8.39	: 23.83	: 21.63	: 21.79	: 7.57	: 79	:	: 48	
Sections:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
East'n:	1.21	: 4.27	: 1.93	: 3.46	: 12.82	: 9.87	: 3.10	: 48	:	: 67	
Cent'l:	1.59	: 5.00	: 2.6	: 5.00	: 12.7	: 11.8	: 4.5	: 73	:	: 86	
West'n:	1.70	: 9.6	: 5.1	: 10.4	: 17.6	: 15.5	: 7.69	: 62	:	: 56	
33 States	1.50	: 5.91	: 2.95	: 5.70	: 13.91	: 11.91	: 4.82	: 62	:	: 72	

Insert No. of Cas. & No. of surveys

For number of answers tabulated for the respective questions
see corresponding sections of Table 5.

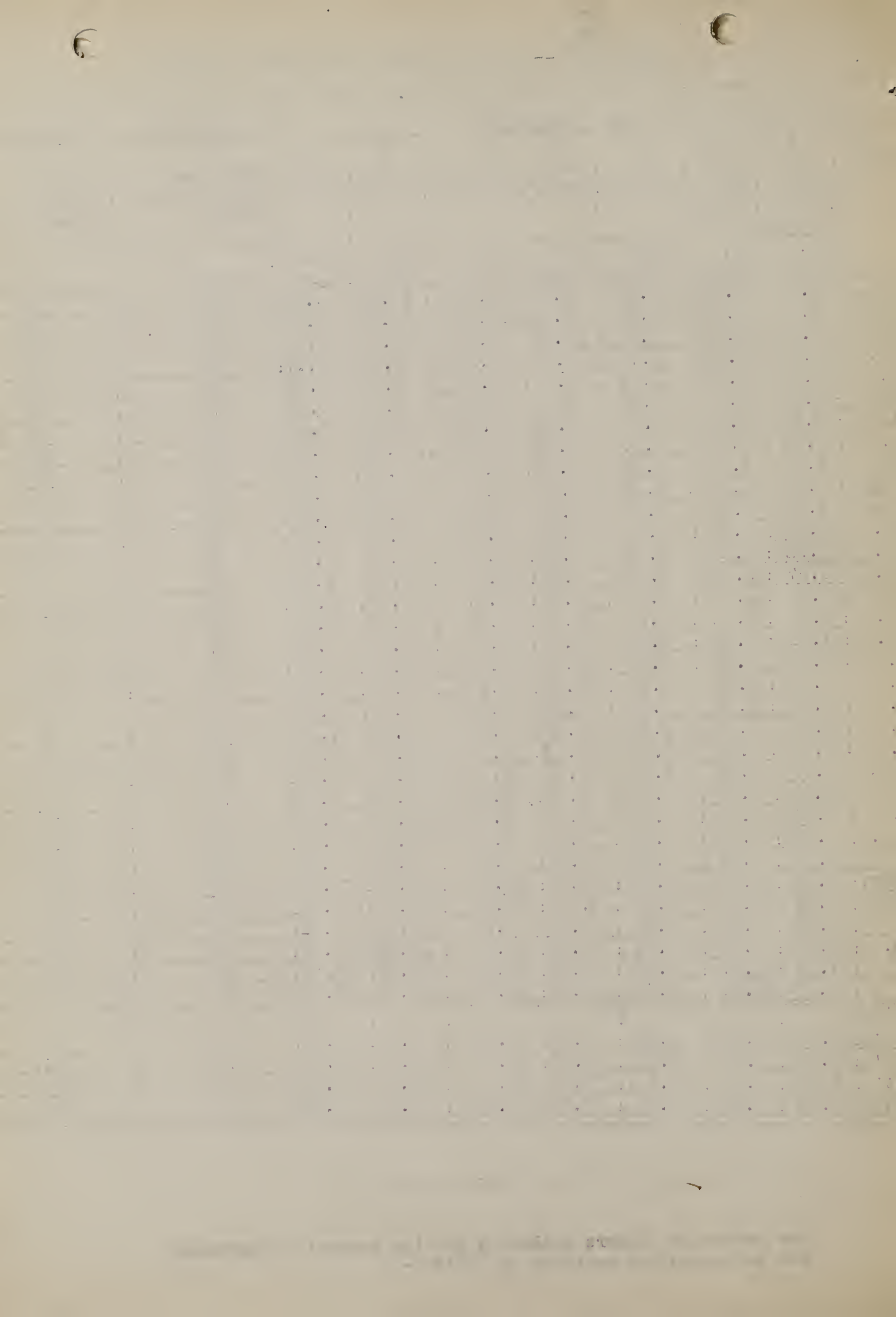


TABLE 6 -- DATE OF SURVEY TABULATED BY STATES

VI THE HOUSE

STATES	1 : Total : rooms : : : Number	2 : Rooms : used : in : summer : Number	3 : Rooms : used : in : winter : Number	4 : Homes : heated : by fur- : nace : Percent	5 : Homes : heated : by : stoves : Percent	6 : Stoves : used for : heating : Number	7 : Homes : gas : Per- : cent	8 : electrified : city : Percent	9 : lamps : by : Per- : cent
Arizona	: 4.86	: 4.82	: 4.77	: -	: 100	: 1.52	: 8	: 10	: 82
California	: 5.74	: 5.47	: 5.43	: 1	: 99	: 1.07	: 3	: 29	: 68
Colorado	: 4.85	: 4.77	: 4.44	: 8	: 92	: 1.24	: 3	: 17	: 80
Connecticut	: 11.19	: 9.96	: 8.42	: 36	: 64	: 1.11	: 1	: 14	: 85
Delaware	: 7.90	: 6.80	: 5.91	: 7	: 93	: 1.43	: 1	: 10	: 89
Idaho	: 4.86	: 4.83	: 4.53	: 7	: 93	: 1.11	: 10	: 31	: 59
Illinois	: 9.30	: 8.56	: 7.33	: 53	: 47	: .88	: 21	: 20	: 59
Indiana	: 7.34	: 6.92	: 6.08	: 19	: 81	: 1.50	: 9	: 7	: 84
Iowa	: 8.20	: 7.54	: 6.68	: 32	: 68	: 1.14	: 11	: 17	: 72
Kansas	: 7.12	: 6.71	: 6.28	: 25	: 75	: 1.27	: 6	: 10	: 84
Maine	: 9.45	: 8.49	: 6.62	: 16	: 84	: 1.40	: 1	: 12	: 87
Massachusetts	: 9.29	: 8.41	: 7.17	: 20	: 80	: 1.65	: -	: 24	: 76
Michigan	: 8.82	: 8.17	: 6.91	: 24	: 76	: 1.18	: 10	: 6	: 84
Minnesota	: 6.95	: 6.43	: 5.32	: 16	: 84	: 1.53	: 20	: 3	: 77
Missouri	: 6.26	: 5.91	: 5.40	: 6	: 94	: 1.69	: 5	: 6	: 89
Montana	: 3.85	: 3.78	: 3.57	: 2	: 98	: 1.06	: 5	: 1	: 94
Nebraska	: 6.70	: 6.28	: 5.84	: 18	: 82	: 1.18	: 8	: 8	: 84
Nevada	: 5.39	: 5.18	: 5.11	: 2	: 98	: 1.28	: 9	: 3	: 88
New Hampshire	: 9.76	: 9.37	: 6.95	: 15	: 85	: 1.83	: 1	: 10	: 89
New Jersey	: 9.93	: 8.48	: 7.65	: 42	: 58	: 1.34	: 14	: 17	: 69
New Mexico	: 4.77	: 4.72	: 4.44	: 5	: 95	: 1.18	: 2	: 10	: 88
New York	: 9.93	: 7.4	: 7.8	: 14	: 86	: 1.28	: 14	: 4	: 82
North Dakota	: 5.77	: 5.51	: 4.84	: 12	: 88	: 1.21	: 4	: 5	: 91
Ohio	: 8.70	: 8.10	: 7.31	: 39	: 61	: 1.25	: 23	: 13	: 64
Oregon	: 6.53	: 6.17	: 5.98	: 1	: 99	: 1.21	: 6	: 20	: 74
Pennsylvania	: 11.64	: 11.42	: 10.35	: 48	: 52	: 1.16	: 27	: 17	: 56
Rhode Island	: 10.00	: 9.00	: 7.00	: 25	: 75	: 1.46	: -	: 16	: 84
South Dakota	: 6.95	: 6.61	: 5.81	: 21	: 79	: 1.13	: 11	: 10	: 79
Utah	: 5.04	: 5.02	: 4.83	: 3	: 97	: 1.38	: 6	: 40	: 54
Vermont	: 9.95	: 9.33	: 7.66	: 17	: 83	: 1.98	: 1	: 6	: 93
Washington	: 5.78	: 5.79	: 5.29	: 3	: 97	: 1.23	: 14	: 14	: 72
Wisconsin	: 8.76	: 8.33	: 7.27	: 26	: 74	: 1.15	: 11	: 18	: 81
Wyoming	: 5.45	: 5.37	: 5.17	: 5	: 95	: 1.19	: 5	: 5	: 90
Sections:	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
Eastern *	: 9.79	: 8.36	: 7.31	: 21	: 79	: 1.35	: 8	: 11	: 81
Central *	: 7.7	: 6.7	: 6.4	: 24	: 76	: 1.31	: 12	: 9	: 79
Western *	: 5.3	: 5.25	: 4.9	: 3	: 97	: 1.19	: 7	: 19	: 74
33 States *	: 7.87	: 6.81	: 6.38	: 18	: 82	: 1.29	: 9	: 12	: 79

Insert number of counties and number of surveys.

* For number of answers tabulated for the respective questions see corresponding sections of Table 5.

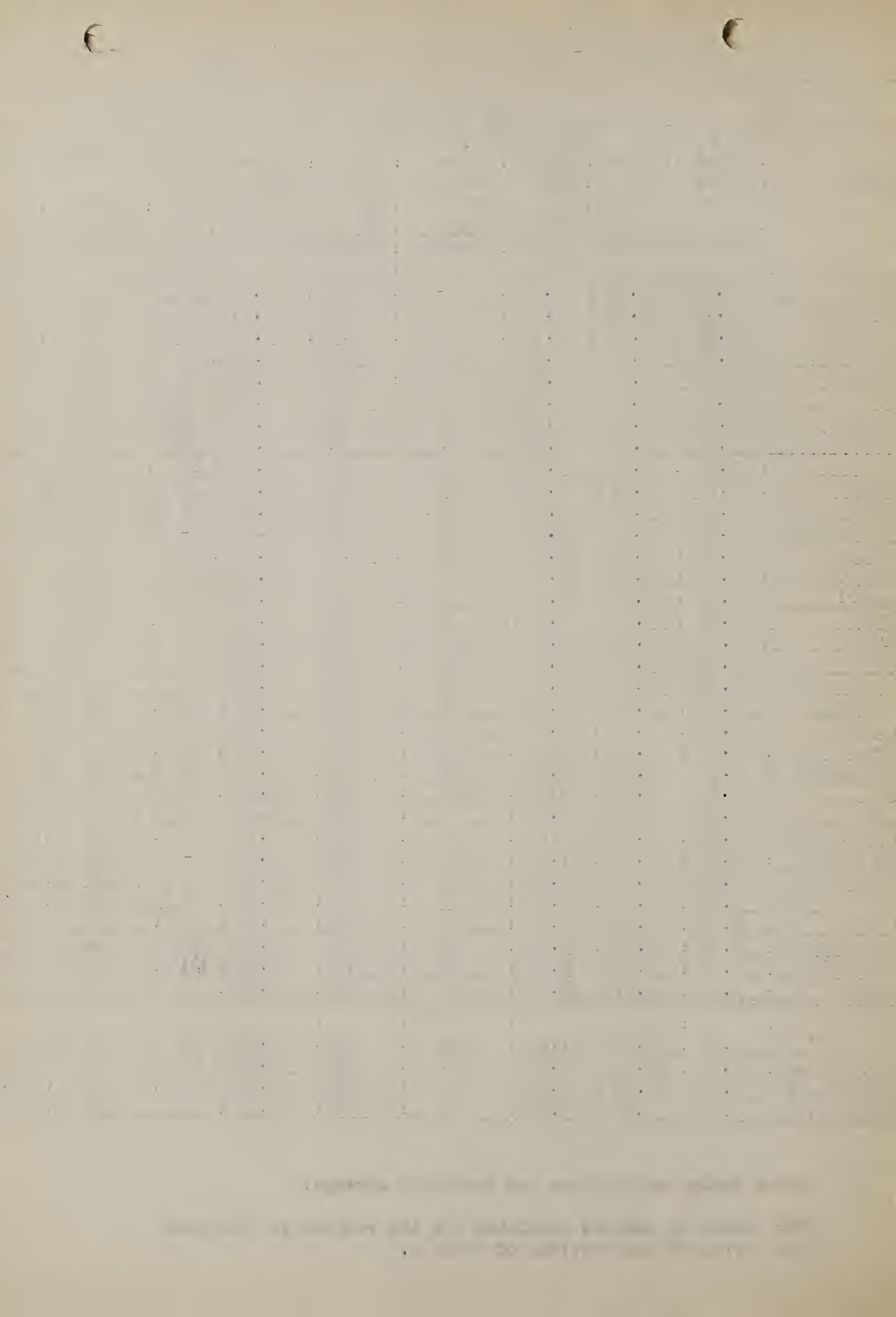


TABLE 6 Data of Survey Tabulated by States (Continued.)

VII. WORK OF THE HOUSEWIFE												
States	No. of Cos.	No. of Surveys	Hired men regu- larly empl'd per farm 2 No.	Homes board- ing hired men 3 cent	Months hired men are boarded No.	Homes board- ing extra men Per cent	Extra board- ed per home No.	Weeks board- ed No.	Wash- ing & iron- ing done at home Per cent	House- wives doing part or all family sewing 5 Percent	Hrs. mend- ing per week No.	House- wives making part or all bread Per cent
Arizona	8	41	.44	29	3.09	65	5.63	4.76	81	100	4.48	97
Calif.	5	288	1.01	30	5.49	85	3.33	7.39	96	100	2.55	81
Colorado	8	90	.69	85	2.53	78	4.39	6.61	96	100	4.25	99
Conn.	4	206	1.05	36	5.07	78	2.23	4.06	82	80	3.80	90
Delaware	3	191	.60	60	6.90	83	9.47	2.28	92	96	3.60	98
Idaho	3	233	.39	24	1.85	98	6.22	6.17	100	98	3.50	98
Illinois	14	238	.98	49	6.78	73	8.53	7.48	92	78	3.21	96
Indiana	9	505	.75	60	3.53	89	7.08	3.52	96	99	3.13	98
Iowa	8	464	.78	83	5.23	65	4.45	6.02	98	94	5.07	97
Kansas	2	109	.64	53	3.21	73	10.32	2.08	92	86	3.05	92
Maine	4	237	.39	27	1.79	71	3.01	5.71	98	95	1.57	91
Mass.	2	379	.33	28	2.56	33	2.15	5.02	92	78	3.86	87
Michigan	20	482	.51	33	2.46	80	7.86	4.05	96	96	4.06	98
Minne.	3	82	.41	47	2.99	78	5.87	4.72	100	99	3.92	98
Missouri	8	657	.57	36	2.79	76	6.78	3.72	95	97	2.98	98
Montana	6	270	.59	53	3.37	95	5.32	4.78	98	96	4.33	100
Nebraska	17	360	.65	64	3.85	84	4.10	5.61	99	97	3.58	98
Nevada	6	62	.39	35	3.49	75	4.35	5.66	100	98	4.74	98
N. Hamp.	4	340	.41	20	3.26	78	2.79	5.37	96	95	3.40	91
N. Jersey	19	483	1.35	69	7.00	71	3.62	5.91	84	75	4.19	81
N. Mexico	6	297	1.04	31	5.11	71	3.94	4.36	93	98	4.55	98
N. York	10	1424	.48	37	6.69	67	4.41	4.35	98	89	3.83	89
N. Dakota	6	148	.87	65	3.70	81	3.50	6.52	98	100	5.05	100
Ohio	23	714	.52	30	2.56	75	5.57	2.	96	87	3.23	90
Oregon	6	546	.55	29	5.33	74	4.52	5.15	96	96	3.09	98
Pa.	7	31	1.16	80	7.94	100	7.94	6.18	93	100	3.74	85
R. I.	2	51	1.40	63	11.2	84	2.00	4.6	88	74	4.22	89
South Dak.	6	156	.60	48	3.95	80	3.95	5.06	96	98	3.86	99
Utah	8	175	.42	42	.38	90	6.05	5.29	99	89	5.00	99
Vermont	2	66	.49	39	3.50	76	3.50	5.19	94	91	3.33	98
Washn.	4	336	.33	33	2.88	83	2.88	3.57	98	94	3.32	97
Wisc.	10	333	.54	48	3.37	80	2.37	2.93	99	94	4.56	99
Wyoming	3	56	.40	32	.32	77	5.06	5.61	100	83	3.68	98
Sections												
Eastern	57	3408	.64	33	4.94	66	3.77	4.90	94	86	3.44	89
Central	126	4248	.59	48	3.62	89	6.41	4.34	97	94	3.69	97
Western	58	2388	.64	34	3.44	82	4.87	12.20	97	95	3.25	97
33 States	241	10044	.62	41	4.00	80	5.22	6.36	96	92	3.50	94

- For number of answers tabulated for the respective questions, see corresponding sections of Table 5-3.
- 7385 ans. received from 33 states.
- Calculated on basis of the 6834 homes emp.hired/ men.
- These columns refer to seasonal help.
- Also see section XV.

TABLE 6 - Data of Survey Tabulated by States

Insert No. Cars. & No. Surveys

States	VII. Work of the Housewife (continued)								
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	:House- :wives :caring :for :stoves : 6 : : Per : cent	:Homes :without :water :in kit- :chen : : Per : cent	:Average :distance :water :is :carried : : Feet	:Housewives :carrying :water :for kit- :chen use. : : Per : cent	:Housewives :helping :with :milking : : Per : cent	:Cows :per :farm : 7 : : No.	:House- :wives :washing :milk :pails : : Per : cent	:House- :wives :washing :Sepa- :rator : : Per : cent	:House- :wives :making :butter : 8 : : Per : cent
Arizona	: 54	: 44	: 156.12	: 61	: 36	: 3.17	: 90	: 33	: 78
California	: 57	: 24	: 45.14	: 47	: 31	: 3.48	: 77	: 31	: 68
Colorado	: 45	: 69	: 156.01	: 44	: 41	: 5.16	: 95	: 83	: 67
Connecticut	: 40	: 8	: 10.58	: 32	: 21	: 9.62	: 88	: 58	: 37
Delaware	: 60	: 27	: 11.68	: 72	: 38	: 2.72	: 82	: 70	: 59
Idaho	: 53	: 60	: 107.11	: 61	: 30	: 3.19	: 88	: 68	: 70
Illinois	: 37	: 18	: 33.02	: 53	: 16	: 7.20	: 86	: 74	: 66
Indiana	: 63	: 37	: 31.79	: 74	: 46	: 4.82	: 94	: 80	: 79
Iowa	: 72	: 28	: 58.86	: 70	: 32	: 6.12	: 93	: 79	: 64
Kansas	: 57	: 47	: 33.04	: 71	: 48	: 4.68	: 82	: 68	: 61
Maine	: 40	: 23	: 33.78	: 33	: 13	: 5.85	: 91	: 59	: 83
Massachusetts	: 46	: 10	: 15.03	: 33	: 19	: 6.83	: 71	: 52	: 39
Michigan	: 56	: 29	: 42.57	: 65	: 46	: 5.34	: 97	: 75	: 53
Minnesota	: 49	: 35	: 34.19	: 58	: 46	: 9.20	: 93	: 79	: 44
Missouri	: 63	: 70	: 37.88	: 77	: 60	: 4.71	: 91	: 72	: 83
Montana	: 53	: 81	: 67.66	: 44	: 55	: 4.28	: 97	: 75	: 86
Nebraska	: 63	: 50	: 55.05	: 65	: 42	: 5.47	: 97	: 91	: 77
Nevada	: 58	: 67	: 48.66	: 60	: 31	: 5.21	: 85	: 79	: 80
New Hampshire	: 41	: 7	: 24.58	: 26	: 5	: 6.15	: 85	: 59	: 48
New Jersey	: 46	: 6	: 27.71	: 62	: 22	: 8.26	: 76	: 37	: 48
New Mexico	: 54	: 56	: 61.66	: 59	: 41	: 6.60	: 88	: 55	: 85
New York	: 62	: 20	: 33.09	: 62	: 33	: 9.30	: 88	: 44	: 34
North Dakota	: 67	: 53	: 94.75	: 56	: 53	: 5.97	: 96	: 95	: 83
Ohio	: 54	: 20	: 25.97	: 72	: 45	: 9.19	: 92	: 71	: 57
Oregon	: 50	: 33	: 33.17	: 63	: 32	: 6.4	: 88	: 57	: 70
Pennsylvania	: 17	: 10	: 8.27	: 15	: 20	: 12.36	: 46	: 33	: 56
Rhode Island	: 39	: 29	: 36.29	: 66	: 17	: 10.80	: 77	: 45	: 29
South Dakota	: 57	: 30	: 39.56	: 53	: 41	: 6.29	: 97	: 87	: 84
Utah	: 58	: 58	: 54.00	: 61	: 31	: 3.59	: 94	: 63	: 76
Vermont	: 47	: 4	: 20.75	: 16	: 13	: 9.29	: 97	: 83	: 51
Washington	: 65	: 37	: 54.8	: 56	: 31	: 4.56	: 82	: 58	: 63
Wisconsin	: 50	: 40	: 23.04	: 65	: 52	: 13.38	: 94	: 64	: 27
Wyoming	: 58	: 67	: 59.00	: 48	: 53	: 7.13	: 96	: 96	: 63
Sections	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
Eastern	: 49	: 15	: 22.77	: 54	: 24	: 8.04	: 85	: 50	: 43
Central	: 59	: 40	: 41.35	: 68	: 45	: 6.79	: 93	: 76	: 66
Western	: 55	: 55	: 65.79	: 57	: 37	: 4.84	: 85	: 69	: 74
All States	: 54	: 35	: 39.37	: 61	: 36	: 6.77	: 88	: 65	: 60

6. Refers to stoves used for heating. For avg. no. per home see Sec. VI.

7. This includes cows on dairy farms reporting, on many of which the housewives do not help with milking.

8. For housewives selling butter, see Sec. XIV.

TABLE 6 - Data of Survey Tabulated by States

VII. WORK OF THE HOUSEWIFE (cont'd.)

States	20 House- wives : caring : for garden : : : : Per : cent	21 House- wives : helping : in field : : : : Per : cent	22 Weeks : help- ing : in field : : : No. :	23 House- wives : caring : for poultry : : : : Per : cent	24 Average : size of : poultry : flock : : : No. :	25 Housewives : helping : with livestock : : : Per cent :	26 Housewives : keeping : farm accounts : : : Per cent :	27 Housewives : keeping : home accounts : : : Per cent :
Arizona	: 34	: 18	: 10.5	: 81	: 96	: 34	: 48	: 47
California	: 51	: 22	: 5.66	: 90	: 108	: 21	: 36	: 41
Colorado	: 55	: 28	: 6.72	: 90	: 75	: 23	: 25	: 32
Connecticut	: 31	: 27	: 5.95	: 70	: 79	: 18	: 35	: 34
Delaware	: 45	: 31	: 8.61	: 91	: 130	: 32	: 26	: 17
Idaho	: 68	: 17	: 4.56	: 87	: 79	: 21	: 21	: 23
Illinois	: 53	: 10	: 4.17	: 89	: 103	: 17	: 43	: 39
Indiana	: 65	: 21	: 3.30	: 90	: 114	: 30	: 35	: 34
Iowa	: 75	: 18	: 2.87	: 93	: 166	: 21	: 47	: 33
Kansas	: 62	: 12	: 2.5	: 89	: 133	: 33	: 33	: 32
Maine	: 25	: 23	: 7.8	: 70	: 63	: 20	: 26	: 25
Massachusetts	: 36	: 22	: 8.93	: 61	: 107	: 23	: 17	: 14
Michigan	: 65	: 35	: 6.70	: 80	: 66	: 32	: 20	: 28
Minnesota	: 62	: 26	: 8.25	: 86	: 73	: 28	: 33	: 31
Missouri	: 70	: 18	: 4.64	: 94	: 137	: 30	: 21	: 24
Montana	: 66	: 20	: 4.04	: 87	: 62	: 45	: 33	: 41
Nebraska,	: 65	: 20	: 3.41	: 95	: 119	: 23	: 38	: 38
Nevada	: 59	: 23	: 3.57	: 74	: 53	: 23	: 38	: 44
New Hampshire	: 33	: 26	: 4.36	: 63	: 92	: 24	: 24	: 21
New Jersey	: 27	: 29	: 10.81	: 69	: 103	: 20	: 38	: 32
New Mexico	: 63	: 19	: 11.53	: 92	: 64	: 38	: 32	: 35
New York	: 51	: 29	: 8.50	: 70	: 74	: 26	: 28	: 22
North Dakota	: 80	: 19	: 1.18	: 82	: 77	: 32	: 35	: 46
Ohio	: 55	: 25	: 4.73	: 86	: 88	: 21	: 34	: 37
Oregon	: 52	: 25	: 6.98	: 81	: 58	: 22	: 35	: 31
Pennsylvania	: 66	: 16	: 1.80	: 66	: 113	: 15	: 40	: 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rhode Island	: 16	: 11	: 7.	: 56	: 59	: 27	: 20	: 18
South Dakota	: 76	: 13	: 1.21	: 95	: 103	: 23	: 48	: 36
Utah	: 52	: 28	: 6.74	: 83	: 59	: 24	: 34	: 24
Vermont	: 37	: 23	: 12.43	: 70	: 55	: 23	: 37	: 39
Washington	: 48	: 25	: 9.05	: 77	: 72	: 21	: 33	: 34
Wisconsin	: 75	: 33	: 5.78	: 85	: 64	: 31	: 29	: 32
Wyoming	: 71	: 25	: 8.08	: 91	: 58	: 27	: 43	: 43
Sections:	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
Eastern	: 41	: 27	: 8.59	: 69	: 90	: 24	: 29	: 23
Central	: 67	: 22	: 4.92	: 89	: 102	: 26	: 34	: 33
Western	: 57	: 23	: 6.79	: 84	: 71	: 27	: 33	: 34
33 States	: 56	: 24	: 6.74	: 81	: 90	: 25	: 32	: 30

✓ Insert No. Cas. & No. Surveys.

9. This includes the limited number of poultry farms reporting, on which housewives do not care for poultry.

For number of answers tabulated for the respective questions see corresponding sections of Table 5.



TABLE 6. DATA COMPILED BY STATES. (Continued)

VIII. LABOR SAVING APPLIANCES IN FARM HOME.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
STATES	: Num-ber : of : coun-ties. :	: Number : of : Surveys : ## :	: Power : Machinery : in :	: Running : water : in : kitchen : including : pump :	: Water : in : kitchen : including : pump :	: Sink : and : drain :	: Linoleum : on : kitchen : floor : Commer-cial : built : in :	: Kitchen : cabinets :	: Bread : mixers :
	:	:	: Per cent :	: Per cent :	: Per cent :	: Per cent :	: Per cent :	:	: Per cent :
Ariz.	: 8 :	: 41 :	: 3 :	: 41 :	: 49 :	: 44 :	: 42 :	: 36 :	: 19 :
Calif.	: 5 :	: 288 :	: 10 :	: 60 :	: 71 :	: 78 :	: 57 :	: 10 :	: 40 :
Colo.	: 8 :	: 90 :	: 8 :	: 15 :	: 27 :	: 33 :	: 52 :	: 46 :	: 18 :
Conn.	: 4 :	: 206 :	: 8 :	: 56 :	: 92 :	: 95 :	: 32 :	: 20 :	: 21 :
Del.	: 3 :	: 191 :	: 3 :	: 31 :	: 73 :	: 43 :	: 79 :	: 3 :	: 43 :
Idaho.	: 3 :	: 233 :	: 29 :	: 23 :	: 35 :	: 37 :	: 67 :	: 27 :	: 53 :
Ill.	: 14 :	: 238 :	: 44 :	: 43 :	: 82 :	: 77 :	: 70 :	: 44 :	: 32 :
Ind.	: 9 :	: 505 :	: 11 :	: 20 :	: 56 :	: 53 :	: 79 :	: 23 :	: 53 :
Iowa.	: 8 :	: 464 :	: 47 :	: 26 :	: 72 :	: 67 :	: 59 :	: 36 :	: 37 :
Kans.	: 2 :	: 109 :	: 6 :	: 28 :	: 53 :	: 44 :	: 56 :	: 22 :	: 50 :
Maine.	: 4 :	: 237 :	: 3 :	: 33 :	: 77 :	: 92 :	: 21 :	: 6 :	: 21 :
Mass.	: 2 :	: 379 :	: 9 :	: 46 :	: 90 :	: 100 :	: 32 :	: 7 :	: 13 :
Mich.	: 20 :	: 482 :	: 14 :	: 27 :	: 71 :	: 58 :	: 58 :	: 17 :	: 45 :
Minn.	: 3 :	: 82 :	: 17 :	: 16 :	: 65 :	: 42 :	: 14 :	: 26 :	: 19 :
Mo.	: 8 :	: 657 :	: 10 :	: 13 :	: 30 :	: 26 :	: 66 :	: 42 :	: 41 :
Mont.	: 6 :	: 270 :	: 8 :	: 7 :	: 14 :	: 17 :	: 39 :	: 21 :	: 42 :
Nebr.	: 17 :	: 360 :	: 32 :	: 30 :	: 52 :	: 45 :	: 49 :	: 41 :	: 35 :
Nev.	: 6 :	: 62 :	: 8 :	: 23 :	: 29 :	: 30 :	: 67 :	: 35 :	: 30 :
N. Hamp.	: 4 :	: 340 :	: 2 :	: 57 :	: 93 :	: 96 :	: 20 :	: 14 :	: 20 :
N. J.	: 19 :	: 483 :	: 19 :	: 57 :	: 94 :	: 76 :	: 82 :	: 30 :	: 31 :
N. Mex.	: 6 :	: 297 :	: 8 :	: 25 :	: 29 :	: 26 :	: 42 :	: 29 :	: 42 :
N. Y.	: 10 :	: 1424 :	: 9 :	: 26 :	: 80 :	: 72 :	: 42 :	: 18 :	: 20 :
N. Dak.	: 6 :	: 148 :	: 18 :	: 6 :	: 37 :	: 33 :	: 47 :	: 42 :	: 10 :
Ohio.	: 23 :	: 714 :	: 27 :	: 35 :	: 80 :	: 68 :	: 84 :	: 33 :	: 33 :
Oregon.	: 6 :	: 546 :	: 13 :	: 46 :	: 60 :	: 58 :	: 58 :	: 34 :	: 34 :
Pa.	: 7 :	: 31 :	: 28 :	: 82 :	: 90 :	: 94 :	: 71 :	: 40 :	: 25 :
R. I.	: 2 :	: 51 :	: 2 :	: 43 :	: 71 :	: 97 :	: 68 :	: 21 :	: 19 :
S. Dak.	: 6 :	: 156 :	: 22 :	: 21 :	: 65 :	: 46 :	: 46 :	: 34 :	: 32 :
Utah.	: 8 :	: 175 :	: 24 :	: 29 :	: 39 :	: 34 :	: 85 :	: 34 :	: 32 :
Vt.	: 2 :	: 66 :	: 6 :	: 87 :	: 96 :	: 95 :	: 8 :	: 18 :	: 21 :
Wash.	: 4 :	: 330 :	: 10 :	: 49 :	: 58 :	: 54 :	: 63 :	: 33 :	: 33 :
Wis.	: 10 :	: 333 :	: 17 :	: 12 :	: 56 :	: 48 :	: 24 :	: 31 :	: 25 :
Wyo.	: 3 :	: 56 :	: 12 :	: 16 :	: 25 :	: 27 :	: 56 :	: 27 :	: 42 :
Sections:									
Eastern	: 57 :	: 3408 :	: 8 :	: 39 :	: 85 :	: 80 :	: 44 :	: 15 :	: 22 :
Central	: 126 :	: 4248 :	: 22 :	: 24 :	: 60 :	: 52 :	: 61 :	: 29 :	: 41 :
Western	: 58 :	: 2388 :	: 12 :	: 35 :	: 45 :	: 44 :	: 57 :	: 28 :	: 37 :
33 States	: 241 :	: 10044 :	: 15 :	: 32 :	: 65 :	: 60 :	: 54 :	: 24 :	: 33 :

For number of answers tabulated for the respective questions, see corresponding sections of Table. 5-3

10. Power washing machines and vacuum cleaners are included under this head; self-heating irons are not included.

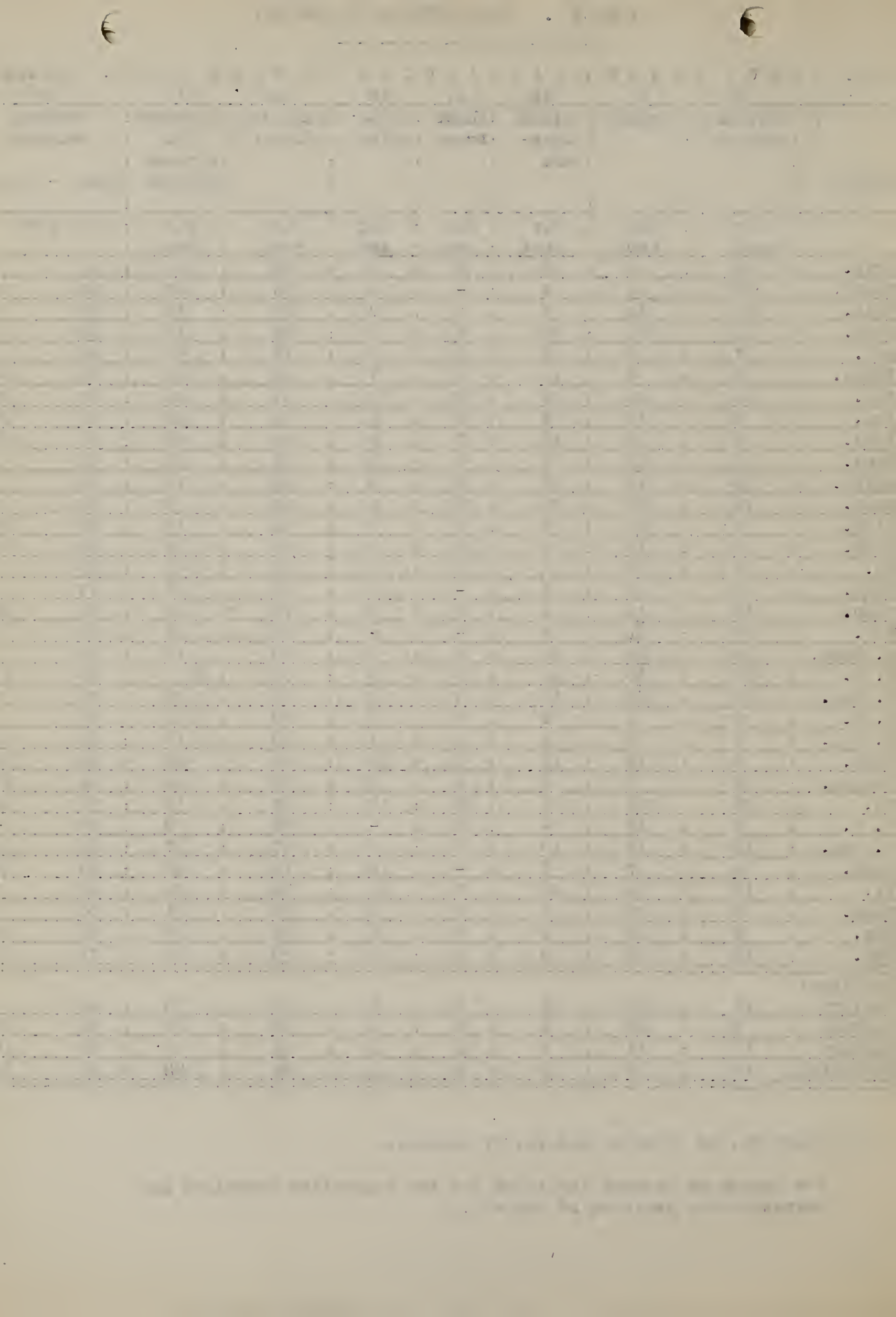
VIII. LABOR SAVING APPLIANCES IN FARM HOME.

TABLE 6 . DATA COMPILED BY STATES.

VIII. LABOR SAVING APPLIANCES IN FARM HOME. (Continued.)									
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
STATES.	: Fireless : cookers	: Cammers :	: Steam : cook- : ers	: Wheel : trays	: Dumb : waiters	: Kerosene : stoves	: Screened: : in : kitchen	: Washing : machines	: Hand - Power:
	: Per : cent	: Per : cent	: Per : cent	: Per : cent	: Per : cent	: Per : cent	: Per : cent	: Per cent	:
Ariz.	: 19	: 8	: 3	: 5	: 3	: 50	: 40	: 31	3 :
Calif.	: 20	: 6	: 4	: -	: 9	: 76	: 60	: 32	6 :
Colo.	: 11	: 13	: 9	: 6	: 7	: 61	: 44	: 60	8 :
Conn.	: 11	: 32	: 23	: 6	: 4	: 58	: 12	: 37	4 :
Del.	: 7	: 4	: 3	: 5	: 6	: 77	: 43	: 35	2 :
Idaho.	: 8	: 8	: 12	: 3	: 7	: 48	: 55	: 38	24 :
Ill.	: 21	: 44	: 19	: 13	: 21	: 61	: 59	: 38	38 :
Ind.	: 9	: 13	: 8	: 6	: 4	: 71	: 29	: 49	10 :
Iowa.	: 9	: 32	: 12	: 7	: 8	: 66	: 49	: 25	42 :
Kans.	: 11	: 22	: 7	: 4	: 3	: 75	: 47	: 55	6 :
Maine.	: 10	: 18	: 10	: 8	: 9	: 39	: 17	: 31	2 :
Mass.	: 10	: 82	: 13	: 10	: 6	: 53	: 9	: 26	4 :
Mich.	: 9	: 16	: 8	: 4	: 4	: 69	: 16	: 44	13 :
Minn.	: 9	: 17	: 4	: 10	: 3	: 64	: 38	: 64	17 :
Mo.	: 6	: 18	: 4	: 2	: 1	: 71	: 47	: 50	9 :
Mont.	: 6	: 13	: 6	: -	: 4	: 49	: 20	: 41	5 :
Nebr.	: 13	: 16	: 8	: 2	: 3	: 73	: 51	: 44	30 :
Nev.	: 10	: 21	: 8	: -	: -	: 33	: 36	: 62	5 :
N. Hamp.	: 15	: 33	: 15	: 5	: 4	: 49	: 15	: 32	1 :
N. J.	: 21	: 33	: 26	: 9	: 9	: 61	: 29	: 40	11 :
N. Mex.	: 21	: 21	: 10	: 6	: 4	: 46	: 43	: 41	7 :
N. Y.	: 5	: 6	: 9	: 4	: 5	: 50	: 11	: 64	8 :
N. Dak.	: 6	: 7	: 4	: 1	: 1	: 69	: 19	: 58	18 :
Ohio.	: 9	: 16	: 12	: 2	: 12	: 66	: 36	: 43	23 :
Oregon.	: 8	: 7	: 5	: 3	: 3	: 38	: 44	: 34	11 :
Pa.	: 39	: 52	: 16	: 23	: 16	: 55	: 13	: 57	18 :
R. I.	: 8	: 18	: 4	: 2	: -	: 67	: 9	: 18	- :
S. Dak.	: 10	: 17	: 10	: 5	: 5	: 67	: 37	: 52	21 :
Utah.	: 4	: 7	: 7	: -	: 16	: 16	: 41	: 38	20 :
Vt.	: 10	: 23	: 31	: 5	: 11	: 54	: 11	: 40	5 :
Wash.	: 8	: 12	: 6	: 2	: 2	: 32	: 31	: 34	6 :
Wis.	: 6	: 10	: 5	: 4	: 4	: 63	: 20	: 42	16 :
Wyo.	: 13	: 20	: 9	: 4	: 4	: 70	: 29	: 71	12 :
Sections:									
Eastern	: 10	: 24	: 12	: 6	: 6	: 53	: 16	: 46	6 :
Central	: 9	: 19	: 9	: 4	: 6	: 69	: 37	: 44	20 :
Western	: 11	: 11	: 7	: 2	: 3	: 41	: 42	: 38	10 :
33 States:	: 10	: 19	: 9	: 4	: 5	: 56	: 32	: 44	13 :

✓ Insert No. of counties and No. of surveys.

For number of answers tabulated for the respective questions see corresponding sections of Table 5.3



VIII. LABOR SAVING APPLIANCES IN FARM HOME. (Continued.)

STATES	16			17		18		19		20		21	
	Irons			:Carpet		: Vacuum		:Vacuum		: Sewing		: Dress	
				:sweep-		: cleaners		:sweep-		:machines		: forms	
	:gas- gas'l- elect			:ers		:Hand- power		:ers		:		:	
	Per cent			: Per		: Per cent		: Per		: Per		: Per	
	: cent			: cent		:		: cent		: cent		: cent	
Ariz.	-	18	8	:	27	-	-	:	5	:	97	:	8
Calif.	1	11	24	:	28	:	8	:	10	:	95	:	13
Colo.	-	20	4	:	33	:	12	:	7	:	92	:	1
Conn.	-	7	6	:	67	:	27	:	18	:	99	:	13
Del.	-	15	2	:	38	:	6	:	8	:	92	:	7
Idaho.	1	5	24	:	30	:	5	:	7	:	95	:	11
Ill.	-	23	13	:	68	:	37	:	55	:	91	:	14
Ind.	-	15	4	:	44	:	29	:	31	:	92	:	12
Iowa	-	20	11	:	55	:	23	:	39	:	97	:	11
Kans.	-	7	2	:	54	:	1	:	18	:	97	:	13
Maine	-	8	9	:	40	:	8	:	14	:	98	:	13
Mass.	-	3	17	:	63	:	10	:	11	:	95	:	12
Mich.	-	17	3	:	52	:	25	:	27	:	94	:	10
Minn.	17	13	2	:	27	:	4	:	6	:	93	:	2
Mo.	-	7	3	:	35	:	20	:	21	:	94	:	13
Mont.	-	9	1	:	23	:	3	:	3	:	92	:	11
Nebr.	-	15	5	:	36	:	18	:	30	:	97	:	14
Nev.	6	15	10	:	16	:	6	:	16	:	95	:	18
N. Hamp.	-	6	3	:	53	:	12	:	18	:	98	:	9
N. J.	-	13	12	:	77	:	32	:	40	:	96	:	23
N. Mex.	-	10	6	:	41	:	5	:	12	:	96	:	11
N. Y.	1	8	1	:	58	:	28	:	28	:	90	:	9
N. Dak.	-	18	2	:	31	:	9	:	8	:	97	:	13
Ohio.	2	20	9	:	62	:	36	:	48	:	95	:	11
Oregon.	-	10	16	:	27	:	8	:	7	:	97	:	10
Pa.	-	31	7	:	73	:	40	:	64	:	100	:	24
R. I.	-	-	10	:	64	:	21	:	11	:	96	:	10
S. Dak.	-	22	5	:	44	:	17	:	20	:	94	:	13
Utah.	-	11	31	:	33	:	15	:	18	:	97	:	6
Vt.	-	11	3	:	36	:	12	:	9	:	95	:	9
Wash.	-	12	14	:	34	:	9	:	9	:	97	:	30
Wis.	-	15	6	:	47	:	17	:	23	:	96	:	15
Wyo.	-	37	1	:	30	:	15	:	14	:	100	:	14
Sections:													
Eastern*:	.3	8	6	:	58	:	22	:	24	:	94	:	11
Central*:	.7	16	6	:	46	:	23	:	32	:	95	:	13
Western*:	.4	11	14	:	29	:	8	:	10	:	95	:	18
33 States:	.5	12	8	:	47	:	19	:	24	:	95	:	13

✓ Insert number of counties and number of surveys.

*For number of answers tabulated for the respective questions see corresponding sections of Table 5.3

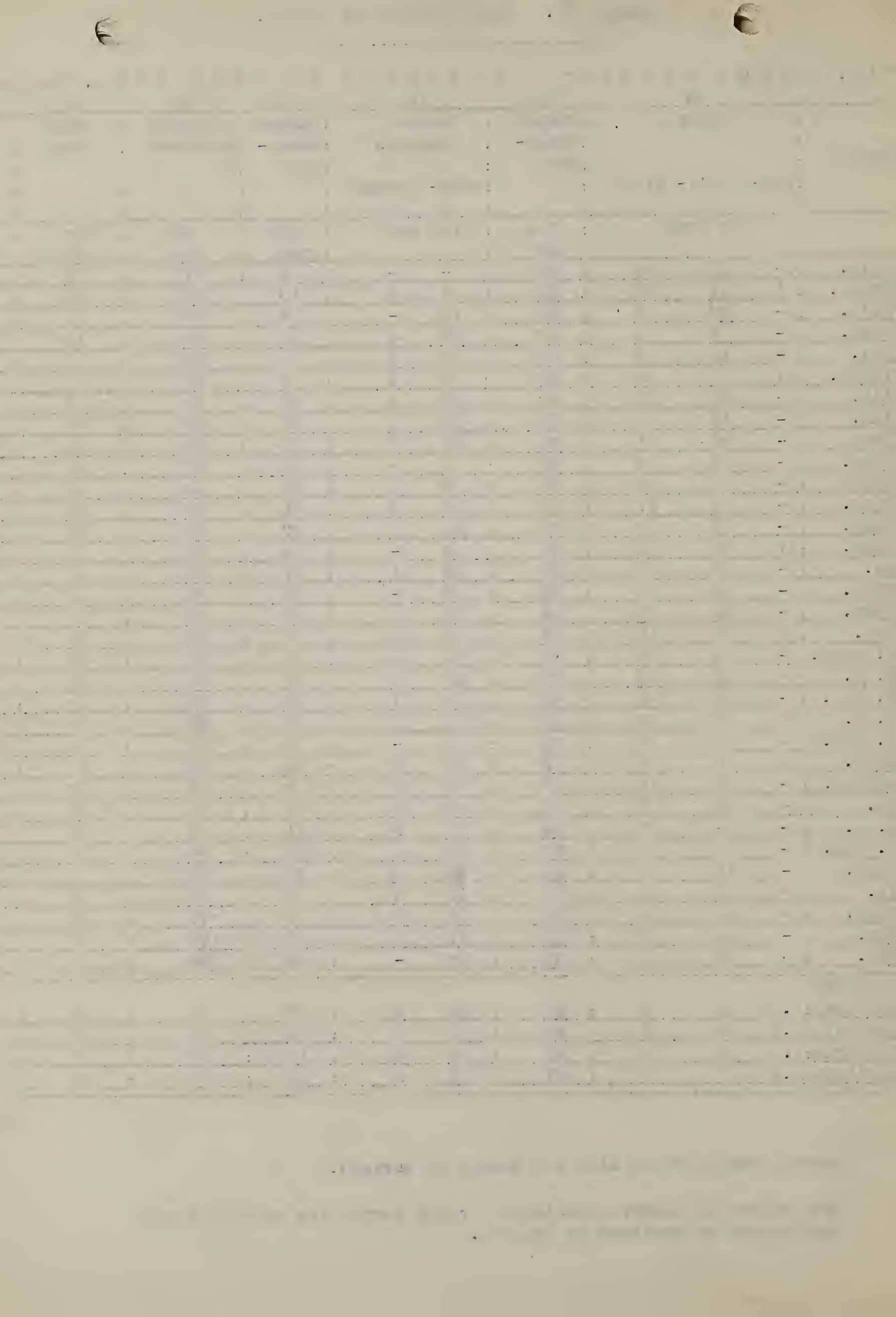


TABLE 6 Data of Survey Tabulated by States (Cont'd.)

IX. WATER AND POWER ON FARM										
STATES	1			2						
				Farms with power on the premises						
	:Number	:Number	:Running	: a	: b	: c	: d	: e	:	:
	: of	: of	: water in:	: Gasoline:	: Tractor:	: Wind-	: Water	: Electric	:	:
	: Counties:	: Surveys:	: barn	: engine	: mill:	: power:	: power:	: power:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arizona	: 8	: 41	: 34	: 23	: 13	: 6	: -	: -	:	:
California	: 5	: 288	: 45	: 45	: 1	: 5	: -	: 15	:	:
Colorado	: 8	: 90	: 6	: 39	: -	: 4	: 1	: -	:	:
Connecticut	: 4	: 206	: 52	: 40	: -	: 1	: 1	: 5	:	:
Delaware	: 3	: 191	: 23	: 18	: -	: 1	: 1	: -	:	:
Idaho	: 3	: 233	: 26	: 28	: -	: 3	: -	: 17	:	:
Illinois	: 14	: 238	: 13	: 71	: -	: 5	: -	: 2	:	:
Indiana	: 9	: 505	: 13	: 31	: 1	: 5	: -	: 1	:	:
Iowa	: 8	: 464	: 22	: 68	: -	: 3	: -	: 1	:	:
Kansas	: 2	: 109	: 11	: 20	: -	: 5	: -	: 3	:	:
Maine	: 4	: 237	: 39	: 23	: -	: 1	: -	: 1	:	:
Massachusetts	: 2	: 379	: 39	: 12	: -	: -	: -	: 3	:	:
Michigan	: 20	: 482	: 22	: 42	: -	: 6	: -	: -	:	:
Minnesota	: 3	: 82	: 20	: 37	: 1	: -	: 3	: 3	:	:
Missouri	: 8	: 657	: 10	: 22	: .3	: 5	: .2	: .1	:	:
Montana	: 6	: 270	: 5	: 28	: 1	: 1	: .4	: -	:	:
Nebraska	: 17	: 360	: 9	: 48	: .6	: 3	: 3	: -	:	:
Nevada	: 6	: 62	: 13	: 23	: -	: -	: 1	: 3	:	:
New Hampshire	: 4	: 340	: 30	: 30	: .4	: 2	: -	: .7	:	:
New Jersey	: 19	: 483	: 48	: 50	: 1	: 4	: 4	: 3	:	:
New Mexico	: 6	: 297	: 27	: 19	: -	: 7	: 2	: 3	:	:
New York	: 10	: 1424	: 26	: 30	: .7	: .5	: -	: -	:	:
North Dakota	: 6	: 148	: 4	: 50	: -	: 9	: -	: -	:	:
Ohio	: 23	: 714	: 34	: 39	: 1	: 2	: 2	: 3	:	:
Oregon	: 6	: 546	: 32	: 29	: -	: 3	: 1	: 9	:	:
Pennsylvania	: 7	: 31	: 42	: 59	: -	: -	: -	: -	:	:
Rhode Island	: 2	: 51	: 23	: 27	: -	: 2	: -	: -	:	:
South Dakota	: 6	: 156	: 12	: 55	: 1	: 3	: 1	: 1	:	:
Utah	: 8	: 175	: 25	: 16	: -	: -	: -	: 3	:	:
Vermont	: 2	: 66	: 80	: 44	: -	: -	: -	: -	:	:
Washington	: 4	: 330	: 24	: 27	: -	: 1	: 2	: 1	:	:
Wisconsin	: 10	: 333	: 27	: 53	: .7	: 5	: 1	: 2	:	:
Wyoming	: 3	: 56	: 2	: 26	: -	: 1	: 1	: -	:	:
Sections	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eastern*	: 57	: 3408	: 40	: 32	: .5	: 1	: 1	: 1	:	:
Central*	: 126	: 4248	: 18	: 43	: .4	: 4	: 1	: 1	:	:
Western*	: 58	: 2388	: 27	: 27	: .4	: 3	: 1	: 6	:	:
33 States*	: 241	: 10044	: 27	: 36	: .4	: 3	: 1	: 2	:	:

*For number of answers tabulated for the respective questions, see corresponding sections of Table 53.

TABLE 6 Data of Survey Tabulated by States

X. SANITATION

STATES	1 :Bathtubs : %	2 : Outdoor toilets: : %	3 : Indoor toilets: :Septic tanks : %	4 : Cess pools : %	5 : Screened windows and doors : %
Arizona	3	86	-	14	100
California	48	73	20	7	97
Colorado	16	90	2	8	97
Connecticut	27	73	10	17	97
Delaware	5	91	2	7	97
Idaho	24	82	3	15	95
Illinois	49	67	8	25	99
Indiana	16	91	2	7	97
Iowa	21	86	5	9	99
Kansas	24	86	6	8	95
Maine	19	75	5	20	100
Massachusetts	27	80	1	19	95
Michigan	16	91	4	5	99
Minnesota	8	91	3	6	96
Missouri	11	95	1	4	98
Montana	5	98	-	2	95
Nebraska	15	89	3	8	98
Nevada	16	93	6	1	85
New Hampshire	23	76	4	20	94
New Jersey	39	67	6	27	98
New Mexico	19	91	1	8	88
New York	12	85	3	12	92
North Dakota	9	94	3	3	95
Ohio	24	88	3	9	97
Oregon	32	86	4	10	86
Pennsylvania	69	82	8	10	93
Rhode Island	15	88	2	10	95
South Dakota	16	92	1	7	100
Utah	20	85	1	14	83
Vermont	25	77	6	17	98
Washington	28	81	5	14	81
Wisconsin	18	91	3	6	98
Wyoming	16	95	-	5	98
Sections					
Eastern*	18	79	4	17	95
Central*	19	89	3	8	98
Western*	25	86	5	9	91
33 States*	20	85	4	11	96

*For number of answers tabulated for the respective questions, see corresponding sections of Table 5.3

Insert number of counties and number of surveys.

XI. HELP FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

STATES	Number of Counties						
		1.	2	3.	4.	5.	
		Number of Surveys*	Homes employing hired girls: Percent	Months hired girls are employed: Number	Homes employing help by the day: Per cent	Days per wk. day-help employed: Number	Regular help from family: Per cent
Ariz.	: 8:	41	: 3	: .33	: 17	: .20	: 88
Calif.	: 5:	288	: 6	: .71	: 5	: .70	: 86
Colo.	: 8 :	90	: 12	: 3.00	: 7	: 4.00	: 81
Conn.	: 4 :	206	: 14	: 1.67	: 19	: 2.00	: 87
Del.	: 3 :	191	: 9	: .66	: 35	: 1.12	: 73
Idaho	: 3 :	233	: 9	: .48	: 6	: .50	: 86
Ill.	: 14 :	238	: 20	: 1.09	: 15	: 1.54	: 84
Ind.	: 9 :	505	: 11	: 2.44	: 10	: .76	: 87
Ia.	: 8 :	464	: 22	: 5.02	: 4	: 2.07	: 82
Kan.	: 2 :	109	: 26	: .92	: 5	: 1.67	: 60
Me.	: 4 :	237	: 7	: .23	: 10	: 1.00	: 82
Mass.	: 2 :	379	: 8	: .33	: 5	: 1.94	: 41
Mich.	: 20 :	482	: 6	: .37	: 7	: 1.08	: 76
Minn.	: 3 :	82	: 9	: .49	: 7	: 1.30	: 72
Mo.	: 8 :	657	: 10	: .55	: 7	: 1.30	: 60
Mont.	: 6 :	270	: 5	: .25	: 4	: 3.33	: 81
Neb.	: 17 :	360	: 10	: .11	: 7	: 1.00	: 79
Nev.	: 6 :	62	: 9	: 5.16	: 15	: 2.89	: 93
New Hamp.	: 4 :	340	: 8	: .50	: 8	: 2.19	: 86
New Jersey	: 19 :	483	: 14	: .29	: 26	: 1.28	: 74
N. Mex.	: 6 :	297	: 9	: .57	: 13	: 1.27	: 84
N.Y.	: 10 :	1424	: 8	: .37	: 14	: 1.98	: 70
N. Dak.	: 6 :	148	: 11	: .71	: 2	: 2.00	: 78
Ohio	: 23 :	714	: 7	: .35	: 9	: 1.06	: 98
Ore.	: 6 :	546	: 6	: .50	: 6	: 2.81	: 100
Penna.	: 7 :	31	: 2	: 4.28	: 4	: 1.00	: 100
R.I.	: 2 :	51	: 33	: 12.00	: 25	: 1.33	: 65
S. Dak.	: 6 :	156	: 12	: .42	: 5	: 2.33	: 80
Utah	: 8 :	175	: 6	: 1.89	: 5	: .62	: 97
Vt.	: 2 :	66	: 15	: .63	: 12	: 1.00	: 95
Wash.	: 4 :	330	: 2	: .08	: 2	: 1.30	: 94
Wisc.	: 10 :	333	: 13	: .77	: 11	: 1.30	: 79
Wyo.	: 3 :	56	: 8	: .35	: 4	: .50	: 82

Sections:

Eastern	57	: 3408	: 10	: .69	: 15	: 1.00	: 64
Central	126	: 4248	: 12	: .73	: 8	: 1.00	: 78
Western	58	: 2388	: 7	: .54	: 6	: 1.70	: 90
33							
States	241	: 10,044	: 10	: .68	: 10	: 1.23	: 76

* For number of answers tabulated for the respective questions, see corresponding Sections of Table 5. 3

X Calculated for the 746 housewives who reported employing day-help.

TABLE 6. - *Hours of Survey Tabulated by States*

XII HOUSEWIFE'S WORKING DAY.

	1 Summer	2.	3. Winter	4.
States	: Hours of : work : Number	: Rest : Hours : Number	: Hours of : Work : Number	: Rest : Hours : Number
Arizona	: 13.11	: 2.11	: 11.80	: 2.00
Calif.	: 12.82	: 2.51	: 11.02	: 2.80
Colo.	: 13.19	: 2.03	: 10.03	: 2.63
Conn.	: 12.38	: 1.97	: 9.40	: 2.40
Del.	: 13.31	: 1.01	: 10.53	: 1.75
Idaho	: 12.56	: 1.11	: 9.77	: 2.25
Ill.	: 13.67	: 1.63	: 9.92	: 2.14
Ind.	: 13.55	: 1.52	: 10.87	: 2.11
Ia.	: 13.84	: 1.37	: 11.05	: 2.32
Kan.	: 12.94	: 1.69	: 10.81	: 2.45
Me.	: 12.63	: 1.72	: 10.83	: 1.79
Mass.	: 13.01	: 1.23	: 9.71	: 1.68
Mich.	: 13.66	: 1.25	: 10.68	: 3.66
Minn.	: 13.08	: 1.65	: 10.69	: 2.26
Mo.	: 13.40	: 1.80	: 10.50	: 2.50
Mont.	: 12.70	: 2.20	: 9.50	: 3.70
Neb.	: 13.00	: 1.30	: 10.30	: 2.25
Nev.	: 13.26	: 1.68	: 11.00	: 2.06
N.H.	: 12.70	: 1.40	: 11.18	: 1.89
N.J.	: 12.80	: 2.50	: 10.10	: 4.00
N.Mex.	: 13.30	: 1.70	: 10.90	: 1.70
New York	: 13.24	: 1.53	: 11.02	: 2.28
N. Dak.	: 14.10	: 1.30	: 9.90	: 2.20
Ohio	: 12.79	: 1.41	: 10.19	: 2.06
Oregon	: 12.90	: 1.50	: 9.40	: 2.10
Penna.	: 13.90	: 2.10	: 11.10	: 2.50
R.I.	: 10.36	: 2.84	: 8.66	: 2.12
S. Dak.	: 13.50	: 1.50	: 10.30	: 2.30
Utah	: 13.20	: 2.10	: 10.90	: 2.60
Vermont	: 13.20	: 1.68	: 11.12	: 2.02
Washington	: 12.98	: 1.90	: 10.64	: 2.62
Wisc.	: 13.06	: 1.42	: 11.04	: 2.10
Wyoming	: 13.68	: 1.50	: 10.35	: 2.17
Sections:				
Eastern *	: 13.00	: 1.69	: 10.75	: 2.41
Central *	: 13.25	: 1.50	: 10.59	: 2.38
Western *	: 13.07	: 1.82	: 10.24	: 2.45
33				
States*	: 13.12	: 1.64	: 10.50	: 2.40

Insert number of counties and number of surveys

*For number of answers tabulated for the respective questions see corresponding sections of Table 5.3

Table 6.

Data of Survey

1.

2.

XIII. HOUSEWIVE'S VACATION

5.

:Housewives hav-:Number days: Housewives:Number :Housewives having
 :ing regular va-:regular : having :of days:neither vacation
 States :cation. :vacation : days off : off : nor days off.

	: Per cent	:	: Per cent	:	: Per cent
Ariz.	: 12	:	: 19.75	:	: 59
Calif.	: 21	:	: 20.60	:	: 53
Colo.	: 13	:	: 22.36	:	: 56
Conn.	: 11	:	: 8.90	:	: 62
Del.	: 29	:	: 10.56	:	: 45
Ida.	: 9	:	: 19.85	:	: 46
Illinois	: 15	:	: 14.63	:	: 64
Ind.	: 10	:	: 10.39	:	: 60
Ia.	: 11	:	: 7.95	:	: 56
Kan.	: 11	:	: 31.60	:	: 53
Me.	: 9	:	: 26.69	:	: 67
Mass.	: 15	:	: 19.00	:	: 56
Mich.	: 6	:	: 14.85	:	: 63
Minn.	: 5	:	: 4 .00	:	: 49
Mo.	: 9	:	: 13.54	:	: 58
Mont.	: 6	:	: 31.20	:	: 55
Neb.	: 10	:	: 14.72	:	: 54
Nev.	: 11	:	: 17.00	:	: 62
N.H.	: 13	:	: 11.94	:	: 69
N.J.	: 14	:	: 12.59	:	: 61
N.Mex.	: 7	:	: 17.10	:	: 51
N.Y.	: 8	:	: 14.26	:	: 62
N. Dak.	: 10	:	: 10.25	:	: 58
Ohio	: 9	:	: 10.03	:	: 61
Ore.	: 17	:	: 14.15	:	: 50
Penna	: 12	:	: 8.67	:	: 78
R.I?	: 16	:	: 9.67	:	: 50
South Dak:	: 16	:	: 15.00	:	: 49
Utah	: 15	:	: 17.30	:	: 56
Vt.	: 14	:	: 7.88	:	: 61
Wash.	: 13	:	: 13.73	:	: 56
Wisc.	: 13	:	: 13.10	:	: 60
Wyo.	: 11	:	: 30.00	:	: 60
Sections:					
Eastern:*	: 13	:	: 12.45	:	: 59
Central *	: 12	:	: 10.85	:	: 57
Western *	: 13	:	: 16.40	:	: 52
33 States *	: 13	:	: 11.50	:	: 57

V Incent No. Cas + No. of Survey

*For number of answers tabulated for the respective questions, see corresponding sections of Table 5.

TABLE 6.

XIV. HOUSEWIFE'S PERSONAL INCOME FROM POULTRY AND BUTTER

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
States	: Housewives : having egg : money for per- : sonal use : Percent	: Housewives : keeping re- : cords of : egg money : Percent	: Housewives : having poul- : try money for : own use : Percent	: Housewives : selling : Butter : Percent	: Housewives : keeping rec- : ords of but- : ter made & sold : Percent	: Housewives : having money : (butter) for per- : sonal use. : Percent
Ariz.	: 6	: 54	: 10	: 35	: 25	: 7
Calif.	: 14	: 45	: 19	: 39	: 36	: 19
Colo.	: 19	: 38	: 29	: 48	: 10	: 38
Conn.	: 19	: 36	: 13	: 22	: 25	: 3
Del.	: 22	: 34	: 21	: 52	: 34	: 18
Ida.	: 14	: 27	: 20	: 30	: 21	: 9
Ill.	: 23	: 71	: 36	: 40	: 28	: 13
Ind.	: 25	: 55	: 31	: 31	: 34	: 17
Ia.	: 9	: 62	: 24	: 27	: 32	: 5
Kan.	: 9	: 54	: 15	: 32	: 25	: 8
Me.	: 17	: 38	: 20	: 43	: 21	: 3
Mass.	: 9	: 29	: 8	: 15	: 6	: 9
Mich.	: 14	: 48	: 24	: 38	: 41	: 5
Minn.	: 17	: 56	: 40	: 18	: 30	: 14
Mo.	: 15	: 44	: 19	: 43	: 35	: 15
Mont.	: 13	: 51	: 19	: 55	: 60	: 11
Neb.	: 12	: 56	: 24	: 32	: 38	: 8
Nev.	: 7	: 41	: 7	: 24	: 18	: 17
N.H.	: 17	: 41	: 16	: 43	: 29	: 5
N.J.	: 23	: 47	: 28	: 38	: 31	: 27
N.Mex.	: 15	: 42	: 21	: 48	: 27	: 13
N.Y.	: 14	: 35	: 15	: 25	: 22	: 7
N.Dak.	: 8	: 42	: 19	: 62	: 47	: 5
Ohio	: 21	: 47	: 32	: 29	: 22	: 8
Oregon	: 16	: 41	: 20	: 29	: 40	: 16
Penna	: 23	: 53	: 30	: 56	: 53	: 0
R.I.	: 22	: 36	: 22	: 0	: 0	: 0
S.Dak	: 14	: 55	: 20	: 36	: 32	: 6
Utah	: 42	: 35	: 44	: 46	: 39	: 51
Vt.	: 13	: 51	: 13	: 33	: 19	: 0
Wash.	: 19	: 35	: 17	: 35	: 32	: 20
Wisc.	: 13	: 46	: 23	: 9	: 4	: 9
Wyo.	: 15	: 53	: 29	: 41	: 37	: 9
Sections:						
Eastern *	16	: 38	: 13	: 31	: 22	: 10
Central *	16	: 51	: 25	: 33	: 30	: 9
Western *	17	: 41	: 21	: 33	: 36	: 16
33						
States *	16	: 45	: 22	: 33	: 29	: 11

V Insert No. Cas. & No. of Surveys

*For number of answers tabulated for the respective questions see corresponding sections of Table 5.

TABLE 6, COMPILED BY STATES (Continued)

XV. THE FARM HOUSEWIFE AND HER SEWING.

States	Number of Counties	1.						2.			
		Own Underwear						Outer Garments			
		Number of Surveys *	Housewives all	Housewives making part	Housewives making none	Housewives making all	Housewives making part	Housewives making none	Housewives making all	Housewives making part	Housewives making none
			Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Arizona	8	41	44	36	20	58	36	6			
California	5	288	33	50	17	28	57	15			
Colorado	8	90	14	58	28	20	71	9			
Connecticut	4	206	17	50	33	9	57	34			
Delaware	3	191	25	55	20	20	56	24			
Idaho	3	233	9	69	22	26	54	20			
Illinois	14	238	11	67	22	11	72	17			
Indiana	9	505	14	60	26	19	68	13			
Iowa	8	464	11	57	32	25	61	14			
Kansas	2	109	33	57	10	19	68	13			
Maine	4	237	24	63	13	18	61	21			
Massachusetts	2	379	25	43	32	19	47	34			
Michigan	20	482	23	57	20	19	68	13			
Minnesota	3	82	15	55	30	24	67	9			
Missouri	8	657	26	52	22	32	60	8			
Montana	6	270	19	60	21	29	61	10			
Nebraska	17	360	15	63	22	22	65	13			
Nevada	6	62	44	45	11	37	60	3			
New Hampshire	4	340	20	59	21	14	61	25			
New Jersey	19	483	18	58	24	14	64	22			
New Mexico	6	297	27	55	18	28	64	8			
New York	10	1424	18	55	27	14	62	24			
North Dakota	6	148	9	62	29	24	65	11			
Ohio	23	714	15	58	27	17	66	17			
Oregon	6	546	23	57	20	26	61	13			
Pennsylvania	7	31	24	66	10	27	63	10			
Rhode Island	2	51	12	58	30	4	58	38			
South Dakota	6	156	13	54	33	18	68	14			
Utah	8	175	15	67	18	26	66	8			
Vermont	2	66	6	75	19	9	63	28			
Washington	4	336	17	63	20	28	57	15			
Wisconsin	10	333	15	56	29	20	62	18			
Wyoming	3	56	22	62	16	22	69	9			
Sections:											
Eastern	57	3408	20	55	25	15	60	25			
Central	126	4248	17	58	25	21	65	14			
Western	58	2388	22	58	20	28	60	12			
33 States-241-10,044			19	57	24	21	62	17			

* For number of answers tabulated for the respective question, see corresponding sections of Table 5.

TABLE 6, COMPILED BY STATES (Continued)

XV. THE FARM HOUSEWIFE AND HER SEWING.

3.

4.

States	Children's Clothing			Men's Clothing		
	Housewives	Housewives	Housewives	Housewives	Housewives	Housewives
	making	making	making	making	making	making
	all	part	none	part	none	none
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Arizona	56	22	22	22	78	
California	30	49	21	40	60	
Colorado	23	43	34	29	71	
Connecticut	12	60	28	20	80	
Delaware	26	49	25	34	66	
Idaho	42	40	18	12	88	
Illinois	14	58	28	16	84	
Indiana	21	54	25	29	71	
Iowa	36	44	20	15	85	
Kansas	32	49	19	26	74	
Kentucky	22	58	20	42	58	
Louisiana	21	35	44	28	72	
Maine	29	48	23	23	77	
Massachusetts	32	45	23	20	80	
Michigan	2	40	28	30	70	
Minnesota	1	40	23	24	76	
Mississippi	33	51	16	19	81	
Missouri	69	25	6	40	60	
Montana	22	53	25	31	69	
Nebraska	16	57	27	24	76	
Nevada	37	47	16	28	72	
New York	23	50	27	20	80	
North Dakota	30	48	22	24	76	
Ohio	19	55	26	24	76	
Oregon	27	43	30	20	80	
Pennsylvania	19	67	14	28	72	
Rhode Island	13	48	39	15	85	
South Dakota	20	45	35	16	84	
Utah	35	54	11	23	77	
Vermont	30	45	25	33	67	
Washington	26	47	27	28	72	
Wisconsin	27	53	20	20	80	
Wyoming	22	47	31	20	80	
Sections						
Eastern *	21	51	28	24	76	
Central *	27	49	24	23	77	
Western *	33	44	23	25	75	
33 states *	27	48	25	24	76	

* For number of answers tabulated for the respective questions see corresponding sections of Table 5.

TABLE 6, COMPILED BY STATES (Continued)

XVI. KITCHEN ARRANGEMENT

States	Steps from work table to:					6. Height of work table Inches
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
	: Sink : Number	: Stove : Number	: Cellar : Number	: Pantry : Number	: Dining : Table : Number	
Arizona	: 2	: 3	: 6	: 4	: 6	:: 30
California	: 3	: 3	: 10	: 5	: 7	:: 31
Colorado	: 3	: 3	: 11	: 6	: 7	:: 31
Connecticut	: 5	: 4	: 10	: 6	: 9	:: 31
Delaware	: 6	: 4	: 9	: 7	: 12	:: 31
Idaho	: 3	: 3	: 14	: 6	: 9	:: 32
Illinois	: 4	: 4	: 9	: 4	: 8	:: 30
Indiana	: 4	: 3	: 9	: 6	: 8	:: 31
Iowa	: 4	: 4	: 9	: 5	: 8	:: 32
Kansas	: 5	: 5	: 21	: 5	: 7	:: 30
Maine	: 4	: 4	: 8	: 7	: 8	:: 30
Massachusetts	: 4	: 4	: 9	: 7	: 8	:: 30
Michigan	: 5	: 4	: 12	: 6	: 8	:: 31
Minnesota	: 4	: 3	: 7	: 3	: 8	:: 30
Missouri	: 4	: 4	: 14	: 6	: 7	:: 31
Montana	: 4	: 3	: 27	: 5	: 6	:: 30
Nebraska	: 4	: 4	: 13	: 5	: 8	:: 31
Nevada	: 4	: 5	: 18	: 8	: 11	:: 33
New Hampshire	: 5	: 4	: 10	: 9	: 9	:: 30
New Jersey	: 3	: 3	: 8	: 6	: 8	:: 30
New Mexico	: 3	: 12	: 5	: 7		:: 31
New York	: 6	: 9	: 6	: 8		:: 31
North Dakota	: 5	: 4	: 9	: 6	: 7	:: 29
Ohio	: 4	: 3	: 10	: 6	: 8	:: 30
Oregon	: 4	: 3	: 11	: 5	: 8	:: 31
Pennsylvania	: 4	: 4	: 8	: 9	: 9	:: 31
Rhode Island	: 6	: 4	: 9	: 7	: 8	:: 29
South Dakota	: 4	: 4	: 8	: 5	: 8	:: 30
Utah	: 4	: 3	: 14	: 6	: 8	:: 31
Vermont	: 4	: 4	: 10	: 4	: 8	:: 27
Washington	: 3	: 4	: 14	: 6	: 8	:: 30
Wisconsin	: 4	: 4	: 9	: 6	: 7	:: 30
Wyoming	: 4	: 4	: 17	: 7	: 7	:: 32
Sections						
Eastern	: 5	: 4	: 9	: 7	: 9	:: 30
Central	: 4	: 4	: 11	: 5	: 8	:: 30
Western	: 3	: 3	: 14	: 6	: 8	:: 31
States	: 4	: 4	: 11	: 6	: 8	:: 30

*For number of answers tabulated for the respective questions see corresponding sections of Table 5.



SEP 1891

A FARM HOME SURVEY

- - - -

In the spring of 1919 the Office of Extension Work North and West prepared a record blank for a survey of farm home conditions, and requested the assistance of State colleges of agriculture in the 33 Northern and Western States in securing the records.

There were two reasons for undertaking the survey. First, a comprehensive report of the daily and yearly activities of the farm housewife and the environment in which she worked was needed as a guide in extension work with the home. Second, a composite picture of the activities and environment of a large group of typical rural housewives was desired as a means of determining what trained leadership if any was needed and along what definite lines to assist in improving home standards of efficiency and comfort. Records were secured from 10,044 farm homes in 241

North and West, and tabulated by the Office of Extension North and West. The results are believed to constitute the most comprehensive farm home study that has yet been undertaken.

us by age
Note: This publication should be read in connection with Circular 148, ~~With the exception of~~ *Report* "The Farm Woman's Problems", ~~Investigations~~ of the Country Life Commission appointed by President Roosevelt in 1908 (Senate Document 705), and the inquiry as to farm home conditions made by Secretary Houston in 1914, replies to which were compiled and interpreted (Yearbook 1914), (also reports 103, 104, 105 and 106), ~~from the national viewpoint, little had been done to~~ ~~throw light on farm home conditions in the North and West.~~

Not sufficient ref

X / The phases of this work having immediate popular interest have already been published as United States Department of Agriculture Circular 148 entitled "The Farm Woman's Problems". Following the appearance of this circular there has been a very substantial demand for the publication of the complete data of the survey. ~~The demand has come not only from those interested in promoting Extension Work in rural districts, but also from students of Rural Sociology and Economics, organizations interested in rural life problems, from state and national legislatures, from magazines, from the general press, and particularly from various advertising interests who see in the detailed tabulations a basis upon which to present matters affecting rural interests more intelligently.~~

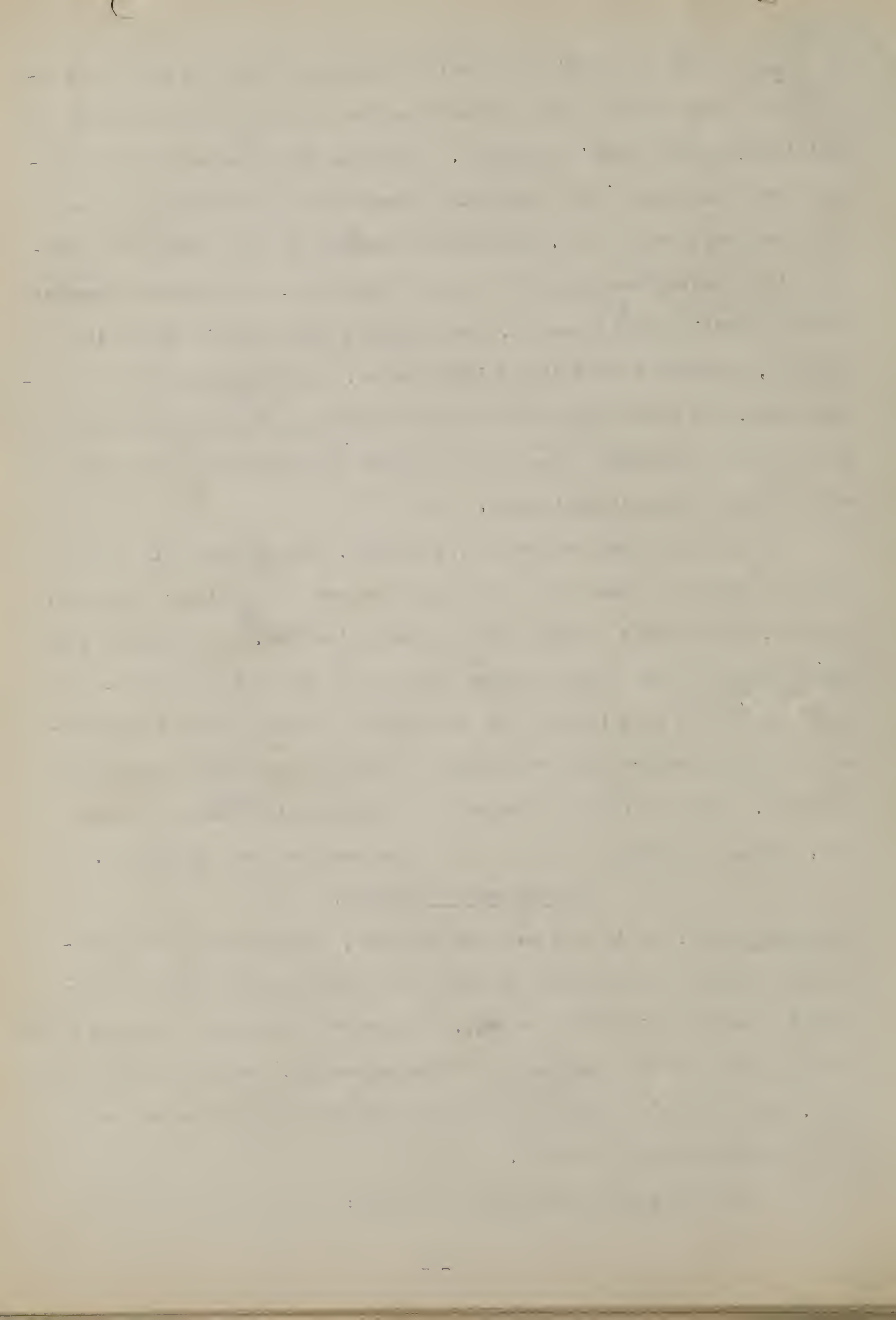
cut

In the present publication, therefore, the complete data of the survey by states is given with a discussion of some of their more important features, particularly as they relate to Extension Work. In reviewing the data presented in the various tables given at the end of the circular, it should be clearly kept in mind that the number of records secured from several of the states are too few to permit of making any definite deductions therefrom. They are included, however, for whatever value information they may have, and as a starting point for further information from such states.

How the Survey was Made.

X / The Survey Blank: It is believed that students, and particularly administrative officers in Extension Work will be interested in the form of questionnaire used in collecting the data. This form was developed in cooperation with the Office of Farm Management of this Department, and after trial in the field. The aim was to secure a form which the farm women themselves could fill out with minimum difficulty.

The questionnaire used was as follows:



- - - -

A

FARM HOME SURVEY OF
EASTERN STATES.

Florence E. Ward,
In Charge.

- - - -

Farm Home Survey
Eastern States.

Florence E. Ward

THE
LIBRARY
OF THE
MUSEUM OF
ART AND
ARCHAEOLOGY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF
CHICAGO

SUMMARY OF TABULATION

I.	<u>FARM</u>	Number	Total	Average
1.	Number of acres	197	33568.5	170.39
2.	Type (general)	198	131	66%
3.	Ownership	203	189	93%
II.	<u>FAMILY</u>			
1.	Number men over 16	203	341	1.66
2.	Number women over 16	203	328	1.62
3.	Number children under 10	107	141	1.32
4.	Number children over 10	115	115	1
5.	Number in family ill	181	326	1.8
6.	Number of days ill	172	3089	17.95
7.	Number totally disabled	131	10	8%
8.	Number partially disabled	65	26	40%
III.	<u>DISTANCE</u>			
1.	To district school	198	195	1.98
2.	To high school	204	984	4.82
3.	To church	199	346.5	1.74
4.	To doctor	203	839.5	4.08
5.	To hospital	196	2233	11.39
6.	To nurse	193	1288	6.67
7.	To market	197	722.5	3.67
IV.	<u>CONVEYANCE</u> (Auto)	193	121	63%
V.	<u>TELEPHONE</u>	205	184	90%
VI.	<u>HOUSE</u>			
— 1.	Number of rooms	204	2282	11.19
— 2.	Number rooms used in Summer	196	1952	9.96
— 3.	Number rooms used in Winter	202	1700	8.42
— 4.	Number of stoves	196	218	1.11
— 5.	Number of lamps	205	173	84%
— 6.	Homes lighted by gas or electricity	205	32	16%
VII.	<u>WOMAN'S WORK</u>			
1.	Number men boarded in house	125	45	36%
2.	Number months boarded	116	588	5.07
3.	Number women boarding extra men	197	76	38%

1	10	100	1000	10000	100000	1000000	10000000	100000000	1000000000
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1	10	100	1000	10000	100000	1000000	10000000	100000000	1000000000
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1	10	100	1000	10000	100000	1000000	10000000	100000000	1000000000
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VII. WOMAN'S WORK (Continued)

	Number	Total	Average
	116	261	2.25
4. Number extra hired men boarded	97	76	78%
5. Number weeks boarded	92	374	4.06
6. Washing and ironing	204	169	82%
7. Sewing	197	158	80%
8. Hours spent mending, per week	197	592	3.00
9. Number baking bread	200	179	90%
10. Number caring for stoves	192	76	40%
11. Carrying water	96	31	32%
12. Distance carried	130	1375	10.58
13. Number of cows	201	1934	9.62
14. Number women help with milking	188	39	21%
15. Number women washing pails	188	166	88%
16. Number women washing separator	186	107	58%
17. Number women making butter	181	67	37%
18. Number women caring for garden	201	62	31%
19. Number women caring for poultry	193	136	70%
20. Number of poultry	196	15549	79.33
21. Number of women helping with livestock	199	35	18%
22. Number women helping in field	200	54	27%
23. Number of weeks helping outdoors	90	536	5.95
24. Number helping keep farm accounts	191	67	35%
25. Number women keeping home accounts	193	65	34%

VIII. LABOR-~~SAVING~~ APPLIANCES

1. Number homes having running water	191	107	56%
2. Number homes having power machinery	200	35	17%
3. Homes having water in kitchen	159	127	80%
4. Homes having bread-mixer	195	132	68%
5. Number sinks with drain	194	185	95%
6. Number with linoleum on kitchen floor	186	68	37%
7. Number kitchen cabinets	191	76	40%
8. Number fireless cookers	185	20	11%
9. Number of canners	186	60	32%
10. Number steam cookers	187	23	23%
11. Number wheel trays	182	11	6%
12. Number dumb waiters	182	7	4%
13. Number kerosene stoves	203	118	58%
14. Number screened in porches	203	25	12%
15. Number washing machines	200	35	17%
16. No. gas or electric irons	200	36	18%
17. No. carpet sweepers	200	133	67%
18. No. vacuum sweepers	200	36	18%
19. No. vacuum cleaners	200	60	30%
20. No. sewing machines	202	200	99%
21. No. dress forms	199	26	13%

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the problem and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the study. It includes a description of the experimental design, the data collection procedures, and the statistical methods used for data analysis.

3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the study. It includes a description of the data, a discussion of the findings, and a comparison of the results with previous research.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a discussion of the implications of the study. It includes a summary of the findings, a discussion of the limitations of the study, and a discussion of the implications of the results for future research.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the problem and the objectives of the research.	2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the study. It includes a description of the experimental design, the data collection procedures, and the statistical methods used for data analysis.	3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the study. It includes a description of the data, a discussion of the findings, and a comparison of the results with previous research.	4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a discussion of the implications of the study. It includes a summary of the findings, a discussion of the limitations of the study, and a discussion of the implications of the results for future research.
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IX. SANITARY CONDITIONS

	Number	Total	Average
1. Number having bathtubs	203	54	27%
2. Number outdoor toilets	204	186	91%
3. No. screened windows and doors			

X. WOMAN'S HELP

1. Number having regular hired women	129	19	14%
2. Number months per year	102	170	1.67
3. Number women having extra help	109	21	19%
4. Number days per week	58	42	72%
5. Number women having help from family	131	114	87%

XI. WOMAN'S WORKING DAY

1. Hours of work (summer)	190	2353	12.38
2. Hours of work (winter)	167	1569	9.40
3. Rest hours (summer)	147	289	1.97
4. Rest hours (winter)	141	349	2.48

XII. WOMAN'S VACATION

1. Number women who have vacation	183	20	11%
2. Number days vacation (women reporting)	220	178	8.90

XIII. WOMAN'S INCOME

1. No. having egg money for personal use	162	30	19%
2. No. women keeping records egg money	175	63	36%
3. No. having poultry own use	156	21	13%
4. No. selling butter	164	36	22%
5. No. having butter money own use	80	2	3%
6. No. keeping butter records	104	26	25%

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SUMMARY OF TABULATION

I. FARM

	Number	Total	Average.
1. Number of acres	<u>185</u>	<u>11,933</u>	<u>64.50</u>
2. Type (general)	<u>186</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>84%</u>
3. Ownership	<u>184</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>68%</u>

II. FAMILY

1. Number men over 16	<u>189</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>1.50</u>
2. Number women over 16	<u>188</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>1.41</u>
3. Number of children under 10	<u>131</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>1.09</u>
4. Number of children over 10	<u>117</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>1.06</u>
5. Number in family ill	<u>158</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>2.32</u>
6. Number of days ill	<u>158</u>	<u>3507</u>	<u>22.20</u>
7. Number totally disabled	<u>105</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>14%</u>
8. Number partially disabled	<u>90</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11%</u>

III. DISTANCE

1. To district school	<u>180</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>1.15</u>
2. To High school	<u>185</u>	<u>996</u>	<u>5.38</u>
3. To Church	<u>184</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>1.71</u>
4. To Doctor	<u>189</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>3.17</u>
5. To hospital	<u>170</u>	<u>2558</u>	<u>15.04</u>
6. To nurse	<u>174</u>	<u>1330</u>	<u>7.64</u>
7. To market	<u>184</u>	<u>565</u>	<u>3.07</u>

IV. CONVEYANCE (Auto)

	<u>184</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>49%</u>
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V. TELEPHONE

	<u>188</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>52%</u>
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VI. HOUSE

1. Number of rooms	<u>187</u>	<u>1477</u>	<u>7.90</u>
2. Number rooms used in Summer	<u>185</u>	<u>1258</u>	<u>6.80</u>
3. Number rooms used in Winter	<u>186</u>	<u>1100</u>	<u>5.91</u>
4. Number of stoves	<u>189</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>1.43</u>
5. <i>Number of lamps</i>	<u>178</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>90%</u>
6. Homes lighted by gas or electricity	<u>178</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>10%</u>

VII. WOMAN'S WORK

1. Number men boarded in house	<u>89</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>60%</u>
2. Number months boarded	<u>79</u>	<u>545</u>	<u>6.90</u>
3. Number women boarding extra men	<u>77</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>83%</u>

VII. WOMAN'S WORK (Continued)

	Number	Total	Average
4. Number extra hired men boarded	55	521	9.47
5. Number weeks boarded	64	146	2.28
6. Washing and ironing	190	175	92%
7. Sewing	187	179	96
8. Hours spent mending	144	519	3.60
9. Number baking bread	187	184	98%
10. Number caring for stoves	174	105	60%
11. Carrying water	144	113	72%
12. Distance carried	131	1530	11.68
13. Number of cows	184	521	2.72
14. Number women help with milking	172	67	38%
15. Number women washing pails	172	149	82%
16. Number women washing Separator	167	117	70%
17. Number women making butter	169	101	59%
18. Number women caring for garden	188	86	45%
19. Number of poultry	189	24678	130
20. Number women caring for poultry	184	168	91%
21. Number women helping with livestock	182	59	32%
22. Number women helping in field	173	54	31%
23. Number of weeks helping outdoors	54	465	8.61
24. Number helping keep farm accounts	165	43	26%
25. Number women keeping home accounts	166	29	17%

VIII. LABOR-SAVING APPLIANCES

1. Number homes having running water	176	56	31%
2. Number homes having power machinery	190	4	2%
3. Homes having water in kitchen	159	103	65%
4. Homes having bread-mixer	174	23	13%
5. Number sinks with drain	176	75	43%
6. Number with linoleum on kitchen floor	174	137	79%
7. Number kitchen cabinets	176	75	43%
8. Number fireless cookers	176	12	7%
9. Number of canners	175	7	4%
10. Number of steam cookers	177	5	3%
11. Number wheel trays	175	9	5%
12. No. dumb waiters	175	10	6%
13. No. kerosene stoves	184	142	77%
14. No. screened in porches	185	79	43%
15. No. washing machines	186	70	37%
16. No. gas or electric irons	179	31	17%
17. No. carpet sweepers	180	69	38%
18. No. vacuum cleaners	181	15	8%
19. No. vacuum sweepers	181	27	15%
20. No. sewing machines	183	169	92%
21. No. dress forms	183	12	7%

IX. SANITARY CONDITIONS

	Number	Total	Average
1. Number having bathtubs	<u>185</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>.05</u>
2. No. outdoor toilets	<u>180</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>.98</u>
3. No. screened windows and doors	<u>184</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>.97</u>

X. WOMAN'S HELP

1. No. having regular hired women	<u>118</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>.9</u>
2. No. months per year	<u>83</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>.56</u>
3. No. women having extra help	<u>100</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>.35</u>
4. No. days per week	<u>35</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>1.12</u>
5. No. women having help from family	<u>120</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>.73</u>

XI. WOMAN'S WORKING DAY

1. Hours of work (summer)	<u>170</u>	<u>2264</u>	<u>13.31</u>
2. Rest hours (summer)	<u>182</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>1.01</u>
3. Hours of work (winter)	<u>173</u>	<u>1822</u>	<u>10.53</u>
4. Rest hours (winter)	<u>178</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>1.75</u>

XII. WOMAN'S VACATION

1. No. women who have vacation	<u>150</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>.33</u>
2. No. days vacation (women reporting)	<u>151</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>.85</u>

XIII. WOMAN'S INCOME

1. No. having egg money for personal use	<u>164</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>.22</u>
2. No. women keeping records egg money	<u>166</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>.34</u>
3. No. having poultry own use	<u>170</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>.21</u>
4. No. selling butter	<u>160</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>.52</u>
5. No. having butter money own use	<u>108</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>.18</u>
6. No. keeping butter records	<u>121</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>.34</u>

State Maine*4 Counties*
*600 sent*No. of Surveys 244 *return*

SUMMARY OF TABULATION

I. FARM

	Number	Total	Average
1. Number of acres	<u>231</u>	<u>27980</u>	<u>121.21</u>
2. Type (general)	<u>234</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>87%</u>
3. Ownership	<u>236</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>88%</u>

II. FAMILY

1. Number men over 16	<u>244</u>	<u>376</u>	<u>1.54</u>
2. Number women over 16	<u>243</u>	<u>349</u>	<u>1.44</u>
3. Number of children under 10	<u>194</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>.90</u>
4. Number of children over 10	<u>203</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>.70</u>
5. Number in family ill	<u>216</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>1.50</u>
6. Number of days ill	<u>216</u>	<u>3454</u>	<u>15.99</u>
7. Number totally disabled	<u>158</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>20%</u>
8. Number partially disabled	<u>164</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>9%</u>

III. DISTANCE

1. To district school	<u>237</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>1.00</u>
2. To High school	<u>243</u>	<u>956</u>	<u>3.93</u>
3. To Church	<u>240</u>	<u>445</u>	<u>1.43</u>
4. To Doctor	<u>241</u>	<u>969</u>	<u>4.02</u>
5. To hospital	<u>236</u>	<u>2241</u>	<u>9.49</u>
6. To nurse	<u>231</u>	<u>1756</u>	<u>7.60</u>
7. To market	<u>239</u>	<u>1013</u>	<u>4.24</u>

IV. CONVEYANCE (Auto)

	<u>230</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>39%</u>
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V. TELEPHONE

	<u>242</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>64%</u>
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VI. HOUSE

1. Number of rooms	<u>242</u>	<u>2288</u>	<u>9.45</u>
2. Number rooms used in Summer	<u>237</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>8.49</u>
3. Number rooms used in Winter	<u>239</u>	<u>1581</u>	<u>6.62</u>
4. Number of stoves	<u>231</u>	<u>425</u>	<u>1.40</u>
5. <i>Number of lamps</i>	<u>242</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>88%</u>
6. Homes lighted by gas or electricity	<u>242</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>12%</u>

VII. WOMAN'S WORK

1. Number men boarded in house	<u>201</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>27%</u>
2. Number months boarded	<u>206</u>	<u>379</u>	<u>1.79</u>
3. Number women boarding extra men	<u>178</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>71%</u>

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country.

The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed study of the various branches of the economy.

2. The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed study of the various branches of the economy.

The third part of the report is devoted to a detailed study of the various branches of the economy.

CONCLUSION

3. The third part of the report is devoted to a detailed study of the various branches of the economy.

The fourth part of the report is devoted to a detailed study of the various branches of the economy.

4. The fourth part of the report is devoted to a detailed study of the various branches of the economy.

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The eighth part of the report is devoted to a detailed study of the various branches of the economy.

VII. WOMAN'S WORK (Continued)

	Number	Total	Average
4. Number extra hired men boarded	140	422	3.01
5. Number weeks boarded	127	725	5.71
6. Washing and ironing	243	239	98%
7. Sewing	244	233	95%
8. Hours spent mending	472	753	1.57
9. Number baking bread	244	243	100%
10. Number caring for stoves	221	92	40%
11. Carrying water	182	60	33%
12. Distance carried	163	5508	33.78
13. Number of cows	235	1375	5.85
14. Number women help with milking	235	32	13%
15. Number women washing pails	239	219	91%
16. Number women washing Separator	241	158	.66
17. Number women making butter	178	149	83%
18. Number women caring for garden	180	45	25%
19. Number of poultry	235	14789	63%
20. Number women caring for poultry	231	162	70%
21. Number women helping with livestock	237	48	.20
22. Number women helping in field	233	54	.23
23. Number of weeks helping outdoors	54	423	7.83
24. Number helping keep farm accounts	236	62	.26
25. Number women keeping home accounts	228	57	.25

VIII. LABOR-SAVING APPLIANCES

1. Number homes having running water	230	79	35%
2. Number homes having power machinery	237	26	10%
3. Homes having water in kitchen	215	98	45%
4. Homes having bread-mixer	233	76	33%
5. Number sinks with drain	233	214	92%
6. Number with linoleum on kitchen floor	233	48	21%
7. Number kitchen cabinets	233	86	37%
8. Number fireless cookers	233	23	10%
9. Number of canners	233	42	18%
10. Number of steam cookers	233	23	10%
11. Number wheel trays	233	18	8%
12. No. dumb waiters	233	20	9%
13. No. kerosene stoves	238	90	39%
14. No. screened in porches	239	39	17%
15. No. washing machines	245	88	36%
16. No. gas or electric irons	245	49	20%
17. No. carpet sweepers	243	98	40%
18. No. vacuum cleaners	243	31	13%
19. No. vacuum sweepers	244	35	14%
20. No. sewing machines	244	239	98%
21. No. dress forms	242	33	13%

IX. SANITARY CONDITIONS

Number	Total	Average
241	45	.19
238	180	75%
238	238	100%

1. Number having bathtubs
2. No. outdoor toilets
3. No. screened windows and doors

X. WOMAN'S HELP

225	17	7%
219	52	.22
217	21	10%
21	17	.81
146	119	82%

1. No. having regular hired women
2. No. months per year
3. No. women having extra help
4. No. days per week
5. No. women having help from family

XI. WOMAN'S WORKING DAY

171	2160	12.63
144	249	1.72
171	1852	10.83
145	278	1.79

1. Hours of work (summer)
2. Rest hours (summer)
3. Hours of work (winter)
4. Rest hours (winter)

XII. WOMAN'S VACATION

177	16	9%
238	427	26.69

1. No. women who have vacation
2. No. days vacation (women reporting)

XIII. WOMAN'S INCOME

225	39	.17
224	86	.38
221	45	20%
241	103	.43
230	6	.03
228	48	.21

1. No. having egg money for personal use
2. No. women keeping records egg money
3. No. having poultry own use
4. No. selling butter
5. No. having butter money own use
6. No. keeping butter records

SUMMARY OF TABULATION

I. FARM

	Number	Total	Average
1. Number of acres	<u>365</u>	<u>33676</u>	<u>92.26</u>
2. Type (general)	<u>366</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>85%</u>
3. Ownership	<u>355</u>	<u>339</u>	<u>95%</u>

II. FAMILY

1. Number men over 16	<u>368</u>	<u>587</u>	<u>1.57</u>
2. Number women over 16	<u>572</u>	<u>549</u>	<u>1.48</u>
3. Number of children under 10	<u>370</u>	<u>329</u>	<u>.89</u>
4. Number of children over 10	<u>309</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>.71</u>
5. Number in family ill	<u>335</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>.78</u>
6. Number of days ill	<u>335</u>	<u>3945</u>	<u>11.78</u>
7. Number totally disabled	<u>263</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>15%</u>
8. Number partially disabled	<u>243</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5%</u>

III. DISTANCE

1. To district school	<u>376</u>	<u>498</u>	<u>1.32</u>
2. To High school	<u>375</u>	<u>1498</u>	<u>4.05</u>
3. To Church	<u>373</u>	<u>654</u>	<u>1.75</u>
4. To Doctor	<u>373</u>	<u>1198</u>	<u>2.21</u>
5. To hospital	<u>370</u>	<u>4275</u>	<u>11.55</u>
6. To nurse	<u>368</u>	<u>2583</u>	<u>7.02</u>
7. To market	<u>352</u>	<u>621</u>	<u>1.76</u>

IV. CONVEYANCE (Auto)

	<u>352</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>.41</u>
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V. TELEPHONE

	<u>370</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>60%</u>
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VI. HOUSE

1. Number of rooms	<u>367</u>	<u>3410</u>	<u>9.29</u>
2. Number rooms used in Summer	<u>329</u>	<u>2769</u>	<u>8.41</u>
3. Number rooms used in Winter	<u>358</u>	<u>2675</u>	<u>7.47</u>
4. Number of stoves	<u>340</u>	<u>565</u>	<u>1.65</u>
5. <i>Number of lamps</i>	<u>350</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>75%</u>
6. Homes lighted by gas or electricity	<u>350</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>25%</u>

VII. WOMAN'S WORK

1. Number men boarded in house	<u>316</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>28%</u>
2. Number months boarded	<u>292</u>	<u>748</u>	<u>2.56</u>
3. Number women boarding extra men	<u>223</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>33%</u>

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is easy to read. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

2. The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's economic development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is easy to read. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's economic development.

3. The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's social development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is easy to read. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's social development.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's political development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is easy to read. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's political development.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's cultural development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is easy to read. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's cultural development.

VII. WOMAN'S WORK (Continued)

	Number	Total	Average
4. Number extra hired men boarded	<u>135</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>2.15</u>
5. Number weeks boarded	<u>73</u>	<u>455</u>	<u>6.23</u>
6. Washing and ironing	<u>363</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>92%</u>
7. Sewing	<u>369</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>78%</u>
8. Hours spent mending	<u>196</u>	<u>758</u>	<u>3.86</u>
9. Number baking bread	<u>355</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>87%</u>
10. Number caring for stoves	<u>350</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>46%</u>
11. Carrying water	<u>229</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>33%</u>
12. Distance carried	<u>231</u>	<u>3473</u>	<u>15.03</u>
13. Number of cows	<u>368</u>	<u>2517</u>	<u>6.83</u>
14. Number women help with milking	<u>370</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>19%</u>
15. Number women washing pails	<u>352</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>71%</u>
16. Number women washing Separator	<u>319</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>.52</u>
17. Number women making butter	<u>359</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>39%</u>
18. Number women caring for garden	<u>366</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>36%</u>
19. Number of poultry	<u>368</u>	<u>39607</u>	<u>107</u>
20. Number women caring for poultry	<u>345</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>61%</u>
21. Number women helping with livestock	<u>359</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>23%</u>
22. Number women helping in field	<u>359</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>22%</u>
23. Number of weeks helping outdoors	<u>78</u>	<u>687</u>	<u>8.92</u>
24. Number helping keep farm accounts	<u>364</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>17%</u>
25. Number women keeping home accounts	<u>348</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>14%</u>

VIII. LABOR-SAVING APPLIANCES

1. Number homes having running water	<u>378</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>46%</u>
2. Number homes having power machinery	<u>375</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>18%</u>
3. Homes having water in kitchen	<u>234</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>72%</u>
4. Homes having bread-mixer	<u>351</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>51%</u>
5. Number sinks with drain	<u>351</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>100%</u>
6. Number with linoleum on kitchen floor	<u>351</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>32%</u>
7. Number kitchen cabinets	<u>351</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>22%</u>
8. Number fireless cookers	<u>351</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>10%</u>
9. Number of canners	<u>351</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>82%</u>
10. Number of steam cookers	<u>351</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>13%</u>
11. Number wheel trays	<u>351</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>10%</u>
12. No. dumb waiters	<u>351</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>6%</u>
13. No. kerosene stoves	<u>352</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>53%</u>
14. No. screened in porches	<u>352</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>9%</u>
15. No. washing machines	<u>375</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>31%</u>
16. No. gas or electric irons	<u>365</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>21%</u>
17. No. carpet sweepers	<u>366</u>	<u>231</u>	<u>63%</u>
18. No. vacuum cleaners	<u>366</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>14%</u>
19. No. vacuum sweepers	<u>366</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>11%</u>
20. No. sewing machines	<u>366</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>95%</u>
21. No. dress forms	<u>366</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>12%</u>

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31	32	33
34	35	36
37	38	39
40	41	42
43	44	45
46	47	48
49	50	51
52	53	54
55	56	57
58	59	60
61	62	63
64	65	66
67	68	69
70	71	72
73	74	75
76	77	78
79	80	81
82	83	84
85	86	87
88	89	90
91	92	93
94	95	96
97	98	99
100	101	102

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the 1st of January 1880. The first column gives the number of the experiment, the second column the time taken for the reaction, and the third column the amount of gas evolved. The results show that the rate of reaction increases with the concentration of the reactants.

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31	32	33
34	35	36
37	38	39
40	41	42
43	44	45
46	47	48
49	50	51
52	53	54
55	56	57
58	59	60
61	62	63
64	65	66
67	68	69
70	71	72
73	74	75
76	77	78
79	80	81
82	83	84
85	86	87
88	89	90
91	92	93
94	95	96
97	98	99
100	101	102

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the 2nd of January 1880. The first column gives the number of the experiment, the second column the time taken for the reaction, and the third column the amount of gas evolved. The results show that the rate of reaction increases with the concentration of the reactants.

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31	32	33
34	35	36
37	38	39
40	41	42
43	44	45
46	47	48
49	50	51
52	53	54
55	56	57
58	59	60
61	62	63
64	65	66
67	68	69
70	71	72
73	74	75
76	77	78
79	80	81
82	83	84
85	86	87
88	89	90
91	92	93
94	95	96
97	98	99
100	101	102

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the 3rd of January 1880. The first column gives the number of the experiment, the second column the time taken for the reaction, and the third column the amount of gas evolved. The results show that the rate of reaction increases with the concentration of the reactants.

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31	32	33
34	35	36
37	38	39
40	41	42
43	44	45
46	47	48
49	50	51
52	53	54
55	56	57
58	59	60
61	62	63
64	65	66
67	68	69
70	71	72
73	74	75
76	77	78
79	80	81
82	83	84
85	86	87
88	89	90
91	92	93
94	95	96
97	98	99
100	101	102

IX. SANITARY CONDITIONS

Number	Total	Average
364	99	27%
372	277	74%
358	331	95%

1. Number having bathtubs
2. No. outdoor toilets
3. No. screened windows and doors

X. WOMAN'S HELP

363	30	8%
346	125	.33
338	16	.05
16	31	1.94
269	111	41%

1. No. having regular hired women
2. No. months per year
3. No. women having extra help
4. No. days per week
5. No. women having help from family

XI. WOMAN'S WORKING DAY

374	4867	13.01
295	363	1.23
366	3554	9.71
279	470	1.68

1. Hours of work (summer)
2. Rest hours (summer)
3. Hours of work (winter)
4. Rest hours (winter)

XII. WOMAN'S VACATION

368	56	15%
375	1064	19.00

1. No. women who have vacation
2. No. days vacation (women reporting)

XIII. WOMAN'S INCOME

298	26	9%
303	89	29%
297	24	8%
330	50	15%
324	3	.009
323	20	6%

1. No. having egg money for personal use
2. No. women keeping records egg money
3. No. having poultry own use
4. No. selling butter
5. No. having butter money own use
6. No. keeping butter records

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem.

2. In the second part, we consider the case of a single particle.

3. The third part is devoted to the case of a system of particles.

4. In the fourth part, we consider the case of a continuous medium.

5. The fifth part is devoted to the case of a system of continuous media.

6. The sixth part is devoted to the case of a system of particles and a continuous medium.

7. The seventh part is devoted to the case of a system of particles and a system of continuous media.

8. The eighth part is devoted to the case of a system of particles and a system of continuous media and a continuous medium.

9. The ninth part is devoted to the case of a system of particles and a system of continuous media and a system of continuous media.

10. The tenth part is devoted to the case of a system of particles and a system of continuous media and a system of continuous media and a continuous medium.

SUMMARY OF TABULATION

I. FARM

Number	Total	Average
322	41014.50	127.37
337	280	83%
328	290	91%

1. Number of acres
2. Type (general)
3. Ownership

II. FAMILY

336	525	1.56
337	467	1.39
268	240	.94
268	194	.72
328	482	1.47
328	5663	17.27
228	29	12%
310	19	9%

1. Number men over 16
2. Number women over 16
3. Number of children under 10
4. Number of children over 10
5. Number in family ill
6. Number of days ill
7. Number totally disabled
8. Number partially disabled

III. DISTANCE

331	337.21	1.01
335	1761.38	5.28
336	645.03	1.91
336	1292.75	3.85
333	3398	10.10
326	2416	7.41
335	1401	4.18

1. To district school
2. To High school
3. To Church
4. To Doctor
5. To hospital
6. To nurse
7. To market

IV. CONVEYANCE (Auto)

320	149	47%
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V. TELEPHONE

337	264	78%
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VI. HOUSE

339	3307	9.76
331	3101	9.37
338	2350	6.95
321	588	1.83
339	300	88%
339	39	12%

1. Number of rooms
2. Number rooms used in Summer
3. Number rooms used in Winter
4. Number of stoves
5. Number of lamps
6. Homes lighted by gas or electricity

VII. WOMAN'S WORK

280	76	20%
219	713	3.26
181	141	.78

1. Number men boarded in house
2. Number months boarded
3. Number women boarding extra men

VII. WOMAN'S WORK (Continued)

	Number	Total	Average
4. Number extra hired men boarded	155	433	2.79
5. Number weeks boarded	141	757	5.37
6. Washing and ironing	339	325	96%
7. Sewing	340	322	95%
8. Hours spent mending	282	960	3.40
9. Number baking bread	330	301	91%
10. Number caring for stoves	331	136	41%
11. Carrying water	124	31	26%
12. Distance carried	129	3171	24.58
13. Number of cows	334	2055	6.15
14. Number women help with milking	333	18	5%
15. Number women washing pails	335	287	85%
16. Number women washing Separator	317	186	59%
17. Number women making butter	373	174	48%
18. Number women caring for garden	336	114	33%
19. Number of poultry	336	31012	92%
20. Number women caring for poultry	327	204	73%
21. Number women helping with livestock	329	80	24%
22. Number women helping in field	290	76	26%
23. Number of weeks helping outdoors	76	331	4.36
24. Number helping keep farm accounts	296	71	24%
25. Number women keeping home accounts	322	67	21%

VIII. LABOR-SAVING APPLIANCES

1. Number homes having running water	331	191	57%
2. Number homes having power machinery	336	14	4%
3. Homes having water in kitchen	161	119	73%
4. Homes having bread-mixer	326	182	56%
5. Number sinks with drain	330	318	96%
6. Number with linoleum on kitchen floor	315	64	20%
7. Number kitchen cabinets	319	131	41%
8. Number fireless cookers	319	49	15%
9. Number of canners	318	104	33%
10. Number of steam cookers	317	48	15%
11. Number wheel trays	316	17	5%
12. No. dumb waiters	317	13	4%
13. No. kerosene stoves	334	165	49%
14. No. screened in porches	333	49	15%
15. No. washing machines	331	122	36%
16. No. gas or electric irons	330	73	22%
17. No. carpet sweepers	333	177	53%
18. No. vacuum cleaners	333	55	17%
19. No. vacuum sweepers	334	60	18%
20. No. sewing machines	335	329	98%
21. No. dress forms	334	31	9%

IX. SANITARY CONDITIONS

Number	Total	Average
<u>309</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>23%</u>
<u>335</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>73%</u>
<u>337</u>	<u>329</u>	<u>94%</u>

X. WOMAN'S HELP

1. No. having regular hired women	313	28	8%
2. No. months per year	308	154	50%
3. No. women having extra help	306	26	8%
4. No. days per week	26	57	2.19
5. No. women having help from family	189	163	86%

XI. WOMAN'S WORKING DAY

1. Hours of work (summer)	331	4225	12.76
2. Rest hours (summer)	332	451	1.44
3. Hours of work (winter)	277	3703	13.40
4. Rest hours (winter)	275	521	1.89

XII. WOMAN'S VACATION

1. No. women who have vacation	326	54	16%
2. No. days vacation (women reporting)	314	645	11.94

XIII. WOMAN'S INCOME

1. No. having egg money for personal use	274	49	17%
2. No. women keeping records egg money	303	123	41%
3. No. having poultry own use	278	45	16%
4. No. selling butter	298	128	43%
5. No. having butter money own use	224	12	5%
6. No. keeping butter records	243	60	29%

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SUMMARY OF TABULATION

I. FARM

	Number	Total	Average
1. Number of acres	<u>463</u>	<u>42,257.66</u>	<u>91.26</u>
2. Type (general)	<u>455</u>	<u>307</u>	<u>67.5</u>
3. Ownership	<u>469</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>81.7</u>

II. FAMILY

1. Number men over 16	<u>478</u>	<u>859</u>	<u>1.79</u>
2. Number women over 16	<u>464</u>	<u>758</u>	<u>1.73</u>
3. Number of children under 10	<u>387</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>.80</u>
4. Number of children over 10	<u>398</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>.81</u>
5. Number in family ill	<u>459</u>	<u>928</u>	<u>2.02</u>
6. Number of days ill	<u>459</u>	<u>9366.5</u>	<u>20.40</u>
7. Number totally disabled	<u>319</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>14%</u>
8. Number partially disabled	<u>332</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>.11</u>

III. DISTANCE

1. To district school	<u>474</u>	<u>813.80</u>	<u>1.71</u>
2. To High school	<u>474</u>	<u>1958.08</u>	<u>4.13</u>
3. To Church	<u>475</u>	<u>796.82</u>	<u>1.67</u>
4. To Doctor	<u>478</u>	<u>1446.44</u>	<u>3.02</u>
5. To hospital	<u>463</u>	<u>4692.75</u>	<u>10.13</u>
6. To nurse	<u>448</u>	<u>3080.44</u>	<u>6.88</u>
7. To market	<u>476</u>	<u>1311.67</u>	<u>2.75</u>

IV. CONVEYANCE (Auto)

	<u>466</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>75%</u>
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V. TELEPHONE

	<u>479</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>66%</u>
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VI. HOUSE

1. Number of rooms	<u>482</u>	<u>4786</u>	<u>9.95</u>
2. Number rooms used in Summer	<u>452</u>	<u>3833</u>	<u>8.48</u>
3. Number rooms used in Winter	<u>475</u>	<u>3634</u>	<u>7.65</u>
4. Number of stoves	<u>399</u>	<u>535</u>	<u>1.34</u>
5. <i>Number of lamps</i>	<u>479</u>	<u>322</u>	<u>69%</u>
6. Homes lighted by gas or electricity	<u>479</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>31%</u>

VII. WOMAN'S WORK

1. Number men boarded in house	<u>346</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>69%</u>
2. Number months boarded	<u>364</u>	<u>2550</u>	<u>7.00</u>
3. Number women boarding extra men	<u>315</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>71%</u>

VII. WOMAN'S WORK (Continued)

	Number	Total	Average
4. Number extra hired men boarded	309	1121	3.62
5. Number weeks boarded	223	1317.87	5.91
6. Washing and ironing	475	399	84%
7. Sewing	476	361	75%
8. Hours spent mending	386	1620	4.19
9. Number baking bread	471	382	81%
10. Number caring for stoves	477	251	46% 57
11. Carrying water	203	126	62%
12. Distance carried	189	5216.5	27.71
13. Number of cows	467	3862	8.26
14. Number women help with milking	435	100	22%
15. Number women washing pails	426	328	76%
16. Number women washing Separator	428	161	37%
17. Number women making butter	422	205	48%
18. Number women caring for garden	452	125	27%
19. Number of poultry	480	62,451	130.06
20. Number women caring for poultry	458	318	69%
21. Number women helping with livestock	459	92	20%
22. Number women helping in field	448	131	29%
23. Number of weeks helping outdoors	131	1416.5	10.81
24. Number helping keep farm accounts	437	166	38%
25. Number women keeping home accounts	445	144	32%

VIII. LABOR-SAVING APPLIANCES

1. Number homes having running water	469	268	57%
2. Number homes having power machinery	418	107	25%
3. Homes having water in kitchen	256	171	66%
4. Homes having bread-mixer	462	283	61%
5. Number sinks with drain	464	357	76%
6. Number with linoleum on kitchen floor	464	382	82%
7. Number kitchen cabinets	463	281	61%
8. Number fireless cookers	460	97	21%
9. Number of canners	462	156	33%
10. Number of steam cookers	459	111	26%
11. Number wheel trays	462	45	9%
12. No. dumb waiters	463	44	9%
13. No. kerosene stoves	474	290	61%
14. No. screened in porches	473	138	29%
15. No. washing machines	478	248	51%
16. No. gas or electric irons	474	124	26%
17. No. carpet sweepers	475	370	77%
18. No. vacuum cleaners	475	192	40%
19. No. vacuum sweepers	475	185	38%
20. No. sewing machines	475	458	96%
21. No. dress forms	475	109	23%

IX. SANITARY CONDITIONS

	Number	Total	Average
1. Number having bathtubs	<u>476</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>39%</u>
2. No. outdoor toilets	<u>476</u>	<u>434</u>	<u>91%</u>
3. No. screened windows and doors	<u>485</u>	<u>478</u>	<u>98%</u>

X. WOMAN'S HELP

1. No. having regular hired women	<u>444</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>14%</u>
2. No. months per year	<u>209</u>	<u>616</u>	<u>2.9</u>
3. No. women having extra help	<u>414</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>26%</u>
4. No. days per week	<u>106</u>	<u>136.60</u>	<u>1.28</u>
5. No. women having help from family	<u>330</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>74%</u>

XI. WOMAN'S WORKING DAY

1. Hours of work (summer)	<u>462</u>	<u>5959.25</u>	<u>12.87</u>
2. Rest hours (summer)	<u>415</u>	<u>1170</u>	<u>2.57</u>
3. Hours of work (winter)	<u>455</u>	<u>4635</u>	<u>10.18</u>
4. Rest hours (winter)	<u>412</u>	<u>1649</u>	<u>4.01</u>

XII. WOMAN'S VACATION

1. No. women who have vacation	<u>395</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>67%</u>
2. No. days vacation (women reporting)	<u>395</u>	<u>831</u>	<u>12.59</u>

XIII. WOMAN'S INCOME

1. No. having egg money for personal use	<u>377</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>23%</u>
2. No. women keeping records egg money	<u>409</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>47%</u>
3. No. having poultry own use	<u>388</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>28%</u>
4. No. selling butter	<u>368</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>38%</u>
5. No. having butter money own use	<u>209</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>27%</u>
6. No. keeping butter records	<u>294</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>31%</u>

State New York 10 Co2000No. of Surveys 1419

SUMMARY OF TABULATION

I. FARM

	Number	Total	Average
1. Number of acres	<u>1337</u>	<u>141952.37</u>	<u>106.24</u>
2. Type (general)	<u>1287</u>	<u>736</u>	<u>58%</u>
3. Ownership	<u>1354</u>	<u>1044</u>	<u>78%</u>

II. FAMILY

1. Number men over 16	<u>1392</u>	<u>2517</u>	<u>1.66</u>
2. Number women over 16	<u>1393</u>	<u>1925</u>	<u>1.38</u>
3. Number of children under 10	<u>983</u>	<u>1011</u>	<u>1.02</u>
4. Number of children over 10	<u>1067</u>	<u>797</u>	<u>.75</u>
5. Number in family ill	<u>1282</u>	<u>1878</u>	<u>1.46</u>
6. Number of days ill	<u>1283</u>	<u>19383</u>	<u>15.12</u>
7. Number totally disabled	<u>861</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>19%</u>
8. Number partially disabled	<u>545</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>7%</u>

III. DISTANCE

1. To district school	<u>1350</u>	<u>1468</u>	<u>1.08</u>
2. To High school	<u>1386</u>	<u>5263.12</u>	<u>3.79</u>
3. To Church	<u>1374</u>	<u>2895.57</u>	<u>2.10</u>
4. To Doctor	<u>1380</u>	<u>4608.21</u>	<u>3.31</u>
5. To hospital	<u>1317</u>	<u>20776.76</u>	<u>15.77</u>
6. To nurse	<u>1354</u>	<u>17556</u>	<u>12.88</u>
7. To market	<u>1377</u>	<u>4225</u>	<u>3.06</u>

IV. CONVEYANCE (Auto)

	<u>1351</u>	<u>545</u>	<u>40%</u>
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V. TELEPHONE

	<u>1371</u>	<u>899</u>	<u>66%</u>
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VI. HOUSE

1. Number of rooms	<u>1402</u>	<u>13929</u>	<u>9.92</u>
2. Number rooms used in Summer	<u>1354</u>	<u>10521</u>	<u>7.81</u>
3. Number rooms used in Winter	<u>1366</u>	<u>9929</u>	<u>7.41</u>
4. Number of stoves	<u>1324</u>	<u>1697</u>	<u>1.28</u>
5. <i>Number of lamps</i>	<u>1400</u>	<u>1113</u>	<u>80%</u>
6. Homes lighted by gas or electricity	<u>1400</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>20%</u>

VII. WOMAN'S WORK

1. Number men boarded in house	<u>931</u>	<u>551</u>	<u>37%</u>
2. Number months boarded	<u>453</u>	<u>3049</u>	<u>6.69</u>
3. Number women boarding extra men	<u>772</u>	<u>516</u>	<u>67%</u>

VII. WOMAN'S WORK (Continued)

	Number	Total	Average
4. Number extra hired men boarded	837	3690	4.41
5. Number weeks boarded	516	2253	4.35
6. Washing and ironing	1391	1383	98%
7. Sewing	1367	1212	89%
8. Hours spent mending	1037	3980.75	3.83
9. Number baking bread	1345	1205	89%
10. Number caring for stoves	1267	795	62%
11. Carrying water	1082	672	62%
12. Distance carried	1067	35310.50	33.09
13. Number of cows	1359	12648	9.30
14. Number women help with milking	1241	410	33%
15. Number women washing pails	1294	1139	88%
16. Number women washing Separator	1151	505	44%
17. Number women making butter	1232	441	34%
18. Number women caring for garden	1354	699	51%
19. Number of poultry	1377	102,122	74%
20. Number women caring for poultry	1304	923	70%
21. Number women helping with livestock	1344	353	26%
22. Number women helping in field	1292	375	29%
23. Number of weeks helping outdoors	275	3189	8.50
24. Number helping keep farm accounts	1120	322	28%
25. Number women keeping home accounts	1245	279	22%

VIII. LABOR-SAVING APPLIANCES

1. Number homes having running water	1324	288	21%
2. Number homes having power machinery	1105	88	7%
3. Homes having water in kitchen	1106	762	68%
4. Homes having bread-mixer	1279	470	37%
5. Number sinks with drain	1237	933	72%
6. Number with linoleum on kitchen floor	1267	527	42%
7. Number kitchen cabinets	1285	481	38%
8. Number fireless cookers	1231	59	5%
9. Number of canners	1235	79	6%
10. Number of steam cookers	1267	109	9%
11. Number wheel trays	1277	49	4%
12. No. dumb waiters	1275	64	5%
13. No. kerosene stoves	1304	656	50%
14. No. screened in porches	1295	146	11%
15. No. washing machines	1366	936	68%
16. No. gas or electric irons	1301	323	25%
17. No. carpet sweepers	1303	759	58%
18. No. vacuum cleaners	1306	387	29%
19. No. vacuum sweepers	1300	368	28%
20. No. sewing machines	1326	1202	90%
21. No. dress forms	1303	122	9%

IX. SANITARY CONDITIONS

Number	Total	Average
<u>1365</u>	<u>1225</u>	<u>89%</u>
<u>1375</u>	<u>1278</u>	<u>92%</u>

X. WOMAN'S HELP

1. No. having regular hired women	<u>1237</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>8%</u>
2. No. months per year	<u>1206</u>	<u>458</u>	<u>.37</u>
3. No. women having extra help	<u>908</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>14%</u>
4. No. days per week	<u>136</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>1.98</u>
5. No. women having help from family	<u>881</u>	<u>619</u>	<u>79%</u>

XI. WOMAN'S WORKING DAY

1. Hours of work (summer)	<u>1360</u>	<u>18010.55</u>	<u>13.24</u>
2. Rest hours (summer)	<u>1198</u>	<u>1833.58</u>	<u>1.53</u>
3. Hours of work (winter)	<u>1284</u>	<u>14135.25</u>	<u>11.02</u>
4. Rest hours (winter)	<u>1175</u>	<u>2688.75</u>	<u>2.28</u>

XII. WOMAN'S VACATION

1. No. women who have vacation	<u>1138</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>8%</u>
2. No. days vacation (women reporting)	<u>1138</u>	<u>1414</u>	<u>14.26</u>

XIII. WOMAN'S INCOME

1. No. having egg money for personal use	<u>1145</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>14%</u>
2. No. women keeping records egg money	<u>1152</u>	<u>411</u>	<u>35%</u>
3. No. having poultry own use	<u>1138</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>15%</u>
4. No. selling butter	<u>997</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>25%</u>
5. No. having butter money own use	<u>411</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>7%</u>
6. No. keeping butter records	<u>577</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>22%</u>

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No. of Surveys 31
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SUMMARY OF TABULATION

I. FARM

Number	Total	Average
29	3817	131.62
33	24	73%
34	30	88%

1. Number of acres
2. Type (general)
3. Ownership

II. FAMILY

33	67	2.03
33	55	1.67
16	22	1.37
14	22	1.57
22	61	2.77
22	508	23.09
3	0	0

1. Number men over 16
2. Number women over 16
3. Number of children under 10
4. Number of children over 10
5. Number in family ill
6. Number of days ill
7. Number totally disabled
8. Number partially disabled

III. DISTANCE

29	21.20	.73
16	87.50	5.46
29	53.75	1.85
31	130.25	4.20
30	181	6.03
34	243	7.15
34	96	2.82

1. To district school
2. To High school
3. To Church
4. To Doctor
5. To hospital
6. To nurse
7. To market

IV. CONVEYANCE (Auto)

32	25	78%
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V. TELEPHONE

32	31	94%
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VI. HOUSE

33	384	11.64
31	354	11.42
31	321	10.35
30	35	1.16
33	19	58%
33	14	42%

1. Number of rooms
2. Number rooms used in Summer
3. Number rooms used in Winter
4. Number of stoves
5. *Number of lamps*
6. Homes lighted by gas or electricity

VII. WOMAN'S WORK

16	20	1.25
16	127	7.94
22	22	100%

1. Number men boarded in house
2. Number months boarded
3. Number women boarding extra men

VII. WOMAN'S WORK (Continued)

	Number	Total	Average
4. Number extra hired men boarded	20	108	5.40
5. Number weeks boarded	22	136	6.18
6. Washing and ironing	30	28	.93
7. Sewing	33	33	100%
8. Hours spent mending	25	93.50	3.74
9. Number baking bread	33	38	85%
10. Number caring for stoves	28	5	.17%
11. Carrying water	26	4	.15
12. Distance carried	29	240	8.27
13. Number of cows	30	371	12.36
14. Number women help with milking	30	6	.20
15. Number women washing pails	30	14	.46
16. Number women washing Separator	33	11	33%
17. Number women making butter	30	17	.56
18. Number women caring for garden	30	20	.66
19. Number of poultry	33	3719	113
20. Number women caring for poultry	30	20	.66
21. Number women helping with livestock	33	5	.15%
22. Number women helping in field	32	5	.16
23. Number of weeks helping outdoors	5	9	1.80
24. Number helping keep farm accounts	30	12	40%
25. Number women keeping home accounts	32	12	37.5%

VIII. LABOR-SAVING APPLIANCES

1. Number homes having running water	28	23	.82
2. Number homes having power machinery	23	7	.30
3. Homes having water in kitchen	30	27	.90
4. Homes having bread-mixer	31	14	45%
5. Number sinks with drain	31	29	94%
6. Number with linoleum on kitchen floor	31	22	71%
7. Number kitchen cabinets	31	21	68%
8. Number fireless cookers	31	12	39%
9. Number of canners	31	16	52%
10. Number of steam cookers	31	5	16%
11. Number wheel trays	31	7	23%
12. No. dumb waiters	31	5	16%
13. No. kerosene stoves	33	18	55%
14. No. screened in porches	32	4	13%
15. No. washing machines	27	20	.74
16. No. gas or electric irons	32	12	37.5%
17. No. carpet sweepers	33	24	73%
18. No. vacuum cleaners	33	16	48%
19. No. vacuum sweepers	33	21	64%
20. No. sewing machines	33	33	100%
21. No. dress forms	33	8	24%

IX. SANITARY CONDITIONS

Number	Total	Average
<u>32</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>69%</u>
<u>29</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>.82</u>
30	28	.93

X. WOMAN'S HELP

1. No. having regular hired women	24	5	.21
2. No. months per year	14	60	4.28
3. No. women having extra help	24	1	4%
4. No. days per week	1	1	100%
5. No. women having help from family	24	24	100%

XI. WOMAN'S WORKING DAY

1. Hours of work (summer)	28	270.25	13.93
2. Rest hours (summer)	20	43	2.15
3. Hours of work (winter)	28	311	11.11
4. Rest hours (winter)	21	54	2.52

XII. WOMAN'S VACATION

1. No. women who have vacation	25	3	.12
2. No. days vacation (women reporting)	25	26	8.67

XIII. WOMAN'S INCOME

1. No. having egg money for personal use	31	7	23%
2. No. women keeping records egg money	32	17	53%
3. No. having poultry own use	27	8	30%
4. No. selling butter	27	15	56%
5. No. having butter money own use	15	0	0
6. No. keeping butter records	19	10	53%

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<u>Farm</u>		Number	Total	Average
1.	Number of acres	46	2891	62.84
2.	Type (general)	43	25	58%
3.	Ownership	44	39	86%
I.	<u>Family</u>			
1.	Number men over 16	48	76	1.58
2.	Number women over 16	48	77	1.60
3.	Number children under 10	14	37	2.64
4.	Number children over 10	15	14	93%
5.	Number in family ill	41	65	1.58
6.	Number of days ill	40	647	16.17
7.	Number totally disabled	51	2	.02
8.	Number partially disabled	51	3	.06
II.	<u>Distance</u>			
1.	To district school	49	119	2.43
2.	To high school	48	321	6.67
3.	To church	46	124	2.69
4.	To doctor	48	146	3.04
5.	To hospital	45	358	7.95
6.	To nurse	47	313	6.66
7.	To market	46	128	2.78
V.	<u>Conveyance</u> (Auto)	41	17	41%
.	<u>Telephone</u>	49	28	57%
I.	<u>House</u>			
1.	Number of rooms	51	503	10.
2.	Number rooms used in Summer	51	449	9.
3.	Number rooms used in Winter	50	356	7.
4.	Number of stoves	41	60	1.46
5.	Number of lamps	50	42	84%
6.	Homes lighted by gas or electricity	50	8	16%
II.	<u>Woman's Work</u>			
1.	Number men boarded in house	19	12	63%
2.	Number months boarded	15	168	11.2
3.	Number women boarding extra men	11	22	2.

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II.	Women's Work (Continued)	Number	Total	Average
4.	Number extra hired men boarded	13	11	84%
5.	Number weeks boarded	23	106	4.60
6.	Washing and ironing	50	44	88%
7.	Sewing	51	38	74%
8.	Hours spent mending	40	169	4.22
9.	Number baking bread	48	41	89%
10.	Number caring for stoves	48	19	39%
11.	Carrying water	24	16	66%
12.	Distance carried	27	1007	36.29
13.	Number of cows	38	413	10.80
14.	Number women help with milking	35	6	17%
15.	Number women washing pails	35	27	77%
16.	Number women washing separator	35	16	45%
17.	Number women making butter.	34	10	29%
18.	Number women caring for garden	49	8	16%
19.	Number women caring for poultry	43	24	56%
20.	Number of poultry	44	2602	59
21.	Number women helping with livestock	43	12	27%
22.	Number women helping in field	43	5	11%
23.	Number women helping outdoors (no. weeks)	5	35	7
24.	Number helping keep farm accounts	43	9	20%
25.	Number women keeping home accounts	43	8	18%

III.	Labor-Saving Appliances	Number	Total	Average
1.	Number homes having running water	48	21	43%
2.	Number homes having power machinery	49	5	10%
3.	Homes having water in kitchen	31	14	45%
4.	Homes having bread-mixer	48	25	52%
5.	Number sinks with drain	48	47	97%
6.	Number with linoleum on kitchen floor	48	33	68%
7.	Number kitchen cabinets	50	19	38%
8.	Number fireless cookers	48	4	8%
9.	Number of canners	48	9	18%
10.	Number steam cookers	48	2	4%
11.	Number wheel trays	48	1	2%
12.	Number dumb waiters	49	0	0
13.	Number kerosene stoves	49	33	67%
14.	Number screened porches	51	5	9%
15.	Number washing machines	51	9	17%
16.	No. gas or electric irons	49	4	8%
17.	No. carpet sweepers	51	33	64%
18.	No vacuum sweepers	51	6	11%
19.	No. vacuum cleaners	51	12	23%
20.	No. sewing machines	51	49	96%
21.	No. dress forms	50	5	10%

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IX.	<u>Sanitary Conditions</u>	Number	Total	Average
	1. Number having bathtubs	48	7	15%
	2. Number outdoor toilets	47	43	91%

X.	<u>Woman's Help</u>			
	1. Number having regular hired women	9	3	33%
	2. Number months per year	3	36	12%
	3. Number women having extra help	12	3	25%
	4. Number days per week	3	4	1.33
	5. Number women having help from family	26	17	65%

XI.	<u>Woman's Working Day</u>			
	1. Hours of work (summer)	50	518	10.30
	2. Hours of work (winter)	48	416	8.66
	3. Hours of rest (summer)	38	108	2.84
	4. Hours of rest (winter)	39	122	3.12

II.	<u>Woman's Vacation</u>			
	1. Number of women who have vacation	38	6	16%
	2. Number days vacation (women reporting)	6	58	9.67

XIII.	<u>Woman's Income</u>			
	1. No. having eggmoney for personal use	35	8	22%
	2. No. women keeping records egg money	36	13	36%
	3. No. having poultry own use	35	8	22%
	4. No. selling butter	21	0	
	5. No. having butter money own use	1	0	
	6. No. keeping butter records	5	0	

SUMMARY OF TABULATION

I. <u>FARM</u>	Number	Total	Average
1. Number of acres	<u>57</u>	<u>9043</u>	<u>158.65</u>
2. Type (general)	<u>59</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>68%</u>
3. Ownership	<u>62</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>92%</u>
II. <u>FAMILY</u>			
1. Number men over 16	<u>63</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>1.51</u>
2. Number women over 16	<u>63</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>1.59</u>
3. Number of children under 10	<u>62</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>1.19</u>
4. Number of children over 10	<u>57</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>.65</u>
5. Number in family ill	<u>62</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>1.61</u>
6. Number of days ill	<u>62</u>	<u>1114</u>	<u>17.97</u>
7. Number totally disabled	<u>50</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>.20</u>
8. Number partially disabled	<u>48</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>.15</u>
III. <u>DISTANCE</u>			
1. To district school	<u>55</u>	<u>77.21</u>	<u>1.40</u>
2. To High school	<u>63</u>	<u>378.00</u>	<u>6.00</u>
3. To Church	<u>60</u>	<u>108.42</u>	<u>1.81</u>
4. To Doctor	<u>64</u>	<u>351</u>	<u>5.48</u>
5. To hospital	<u>64</u>	<u>609.</u>	<u>9.52</u>
6. To nurse	<u>65</u>	<u>525</u>	<u>8.08</u>
7. To market	<u>65</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>4.71</u>
IV. <u>CONVEYANCE</u> (Auto)	<u>66</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>42%</u>
V. <u>TELEPHONE</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>74%</u>
VI. <u>HOUSE</u>			
1. Number of rooms	<u>63</u>	<u>627</u>	<u>9.95</u>
2. Number rooms used in Summer	<u>760</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>9.33</u>
3. Number rooms used in Winter	<u>61</u>	<u>467</u>	<u>7.66</u>
4. Number of stoves	<u>59</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>1.98</u>
5. <i>Number of lamps</i>	<u>65</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>92%</u>
6. Homes lighted by gas or electricity	<u>65</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8%</u>
VII. <u>WOMAN'S WORK</u>			
1. Number men boarded in house	<u>51</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>.39</u>
2. Number months boarded	<u>52</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>3.50</u>
3. Number women boarding extra men	<u>55</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>76%</u>

VII. WOMAN'S WORK (Continued)

	Number	Total	Average
4. Number extra hired men boarded	42	141	3.36
5. Number weeks boarded	42	218	5.19
6. Washing and ironing	63	59	.94
7. Sewing	64	58	.91
8. Hours spent mending	52	175	3.33
9. Number baking bread	64	62	.98
10. Number caring for stoves	60	28	.47
11. Carrying water	6	1	.16 2/3
12. Distance carried	4	85	20.75
13. Number of cows	62	576	9.29
14. Number women help with milking	63	8	.13
15. Number women washing pails	63	61	.97
16. Number women washing Separator	64	53	.85
17. Number women making butter	61	31	.51
18. Number women caring for garden	62	23	.37
19. Number of poultry	63	3477	55.1
20. Number women caring for poultry	60	42	.70
21. Number women helping with livestock	61	14	.23
22. Number women helping in field	61	14	.23
23. Number of weeks helping outdoors	14	174	12.43
24. Number helping keep farm accounts	60	22	.37
25. Number women keeping home accounts	61	24	.39

VIII. LABOR-SAVING APPLIANCES

1. Number homes having running water	60	52	.87
2. Number homes having power machinery	63	8	.13
3. Homes having water in kitchen	8	7	.87
4. Homes having bread-mixer	60	37	.62
5. Number sinks with drain	61	58	.95
6. Number with linoleum on kitchen floor	61	5	.08
7. Number kitchen cabinets	61	22	.36
8. Number fireless cookers	60	6	.10
9. Number of canners	60	14	.23
10. Number of steam cookers	58	18	.31
11. Number wheel trays	60	3	.05
12. No. dumb waiters	62	7	.11
13. No. kerosene stoves	65	35	.54
14. No. screened in porches	64	7	.11
15. No. washing machines	63	22	.35
16. No. gas or electric irons	62	9	.15
17. No. carpet sweepers	64	25	.39
18. No. vacuum cleaners	64	10	.16
19. No. vacuum sweepers	64	6	.09
20. No. sewing machines	64	61	.95
21. No. dress forms	64	6	.09

IX. SANITARY CONDITIONS

Number	Total	Average
<u>63</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>25%</u>
<u>57</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>.81</u>
<u>64</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>.98</u>

X. WOMAN'S HELP

1. No. having regular hired women	59	9	.15
2. No. months per year	32	20	.63
3. No. women having extra help	58	7	12%
4. No. days per week	7	7	1.00
5. No. women having help from family	37	35	95%

XI. WOMAN'S WORKING DAY

1. Hours of work (summer)	62	819	13.21
2. Rest hours (summer)	50	84	1.68
3. Hours of work (winter)	59	656	11.12
4. Rest hours (winter)	48	97	2.02

XII. WOMAN'S VACATION

1. No. women who have vacation	56	8	.14
2. No. days vacation (women reporting)	56	63	7.88

XIII. WOMAN'S INCOME

1. No. having egg money for personal use	55	7	13%
2. No. women keeping records egg money	59	30	51%
3. No. having poultry own use	54	7	13%
4. No. selling butter	63	21	33%
5. No. having butter money own use	58	0	0
6. No. keeping butter records	59	11	19%

Surveys.

A FARM HOME SURVEY

By

Florence E. Ward

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A FARM HOME SURVEY

by

Florence E. Ward

In Charge, Extension Work with Women,
Office of Extension Work, North and West.

FILED

No. Survey

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THE FARM WOMAN TELLS HER OWN STORY

By a singular anomaly the Census places farm women with other home-makers in a class of those having "no occupation". The testimony of the ten thousand farm women who participated in our recently completed farm home survey would indicate that the farm woman might be better described as one having ceaseless occupation, so varied and insistent are the demands made upon her.

The Office of Extension Work, North and West, States Relations Service, in its desire to extend to farm women the most practical and acceptable assistance possible sent out a questionnaire of 24 main topics containing in all more than 200 questions for the express purpose of learning from farm women themselves what were their real problems, so that the Department of Agriculture might be guided in going its part toward the solving of those problems.

This survey is without doubt one of the most significant pieces of work yet undertaken in the field of farm home studies. The 10,015 records, totaling more than a million replies now tabulated and in our files, were secured between June and October 1919, through the cooperation of State Colleges, and give facts that may be regarded as so much convincing evidence as to actual living and working conditions under which farm women are meeting their responsibilities as partners in the farming business, and unmistakably point to certain definite kinds of

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service which the Department of Agriculture through its cooperative extension service can extend to rural homes of the Northern and Western States.

How the Study Was Made

It may be asked to what extent the homes surveyed are typical of farming conditions over the 33 Northern and Western States. It was our request that State Colleges in selecting the communities to be surveyed carry out the following plan: (1) choose the most typical farming counties of each state; (2) take one or more of the most typical farming communities in each county; (3) secure a record from every farm home in the locality selected, irrespective of size, farm tenure, prosperity of farm family or other conditions; (4) select, if possible, a locality containing from 35 to 50 homes; and (5) include in the survey none but bona fide farm homes.

A study of the blanks shows that these requests were well complied with. The figures obtained on the size and type of farms surveyed and the relative percentage of tenantry and farm ownership tend to confirm our belief that the localities were indeed typical, although it seems probable that a somewhat better response was obtained from the more progressive element of the communities, and that in consequence the answers presumably show conditions rather above the average.

The average size of farms in the Eastern section (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont) was 64.4 acres (2769 answers), 69 per cent of the 3198 homes reporting from this section were on general farms and 83 per cent of the persons reporting (3267) owned their farms.

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In the Central section (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin) the average size of farms was 175 acres (4100 answers), 88 per cent of the 4044 homes reporting were on general farms and 75 per cent of the 4095 families reporting owned their farms. In the Western section (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming) the average size of farms was 227 acres (2256 answers) 72 per cent of the 2239 families reporting lived on general farms, and a total of 2314 answers showed 85 per cent of the families owning their homes. The size of farm, type of farming, and percentage of farm ownership agree so closely to the figures given in the Census of 1910 for the corresponding geographical sections as to warrant the conclusion that the farm homes surveyed are comparatively representative.

In considering the survey it should be noted that in no single instance did all of the women answer any one question. For example, 9767 people answered the question regarding washing and ironing. Nine thousand and four hundred stated that this work was done at home, making an average of 96 per cent.

It is evident that in some cases, women filling out the blank laid it down at some interruption and in taking it up again omitted certain questions. Many persons, apparently, assumed that if they omitted a question entirely they were indicating with sufficient clearness that the conditions under discussion did not exist in their families. For example, a large number failed to answer questions bearing upon the number of children of various ages, apparently because they had no children. The

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same is true of questions dealing with members of the family incapacitated by old age or illness, hired men and hired girls, the vacation or "days off" of the home-maker and other points of information. It has, therefore, been necessary to base the average or per cent in each case upon the number of explicit answers instead of on the total number of surveys received, a procedure which results in certain cases in figures somewhat higher, we believe, than actual facts warrant.

One Day with the Farm Woman

If we follow the average woman of our survey through one day's routine we shall gain some conception of the vitality and skills called into play by her duties as cook, seamstress, laundress and nurse, family purchasing agent, teacher of her children, and factor in community life, as well as producer of dairy, garden and poultry products.

We can here show but one side of the shield. The other represents a favored small per cent of 10,015 women whose surroundings, working conditions and social experiences reach higher levels of comfort and progress in farm home life.

This description of the working schedule of the larger per cent although true to the statements of the survey may give a somewhat exaggerated impression of hardship, unless one keeps in mind the motive back of the work of wife and mother and the compensations that come to every home maker in her round of activities for the happiness and comfort of her family. It should be noted also that the various duties mentioned as a possible part of the day's work would not all be included in any one day.

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JRS.

It is sunrise on a summer morning and a full day's work is facing the farm woman. Of those who answered the questionnaire about 50 per cent are up at five. All must rise early as the average working day is 13.12 hours at this season of the year. The men are on their way to the barn to feed the stock. Sixty-one per cent of the women after lighting the kitchen fire must go to the pump or spring, an average of 40 feet distant, to bring water for the morning meal. The tea kettle filled, the fire burning and the hearth brushed, 81 per cent may enter the poultry yard to feed the birds that are lustily calling for their breakfast. About 76 per cent are fortunate enough to have regular help with the housework from some member of the family, and 14 per cent report hired help for about three and one-half months in the year. They may delegate the poultry feeding to the helper or while 36 per cent of the women take their pails and go to the barn to assist in milking the half dozen cows (the average number), the helper may be setting the breakfast table. This meal is enjoyed by a family averaging five persons.

Breakfast over, the dish washing is to be done; over 8,000 of the women answering include in this work the washing of the milk pails and 5,703 wash the separators. If there are children in the home, a pause is made in the household tasks to get them off to school; lunch must be prepared, for the district school house is on an average one and one-half miles distant.

The farm woman turns again to her routine duties. There is a seven room house (average) to be set in order. The linoleum on the

It is common for a woman to have a full day's work in
the morning. Of these the morning is the most important
to her and she goes to the river. All must rise early as the
day is 12.15 hours at this season of the year. The men are on their
way to the river to feed the stock. Sixty-one per cent of the women
other than the kitchen are sent to the river in the morning, and some
of 10 feet distant, to bring water for the morning meal. The men
kettle filled, the fire burning and the hands washed, 81 per cent
and under the poultry yard to feed the birds that are usually calling
for their breakfast. About 75 per cent are fortunate enough to have
regular help with the housework from some member of the family, and
14 per cent report their help for about three and one-half months in
the year. They are delegated the poultry feeding to the kitchen or while
at the end of the year take their place and go to the river to assist
in filling the milk pails (the average number), the helper may
be setting the breakfast table. This meal is enjoyed by a family every-
body is present.
In the morning, the milk washing is to be done; over 6,000 of
the women working in this work the washing of the milk pails
and 5,700 wash the separator. If there are children in the house, a
woman is made to the household takes to get them off to school; lunch
must be prepared, for the district school begins in an average one and
one-half miles distant.
The women turn again to the kitchen duties. There is
a seven room house (average) to be set in order. The kitchen is the

kitchen floor in 54 per cent of the homes reduces despised scrubbing. Rugs and carpets need brushing up. To aid in this 24 per cent of the women have vacuum sweepers.

The beds are made and at least one-half hour is required for filling, trimming, and cleaning the lamps in the 79 per cent of homes where lamps are used.

It is now time for some special task of the day. Ninety-four per cent of the women make part or all of the family bread, so it may be baking day; or it may be churning day, for the 60 per cent who do this work, or it may be the day for the weekly washing, done at home in 96 cases out of one hundred. For the 43 per cent having no washing machines, the tub, board, and boiler are brought into requisition, and where water must be carried, unless the man of the family brings it in, the woman must pump and carry it pail after pail as required. Running water is found in but 32 per cent of these homes. In 48 per cent water is obtainable by some arrangement in the kitchen.

After dinner has been prepared, served and the dishes washed, the over energetic woman may attempt some of the weekly ironing. In that event 26 per cent will have a gas or electric iron to accomplish the task.

Part of the afternoon may be considered a time of leisure, with nothing more arduous to do than the family mending which occupies an average of three and a half hours a week, or as 92 per cent of the women do some or all of the family sewing, part of the afternoon may be given to that duty.

It is not the case that the law is a mere collection of rules.

It is a system of principles which governs the conduct of men.

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It is a system of principles which governs the conduct of men.

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JRS

The program for today may not include the ironing, baking or mending, but rather a trip to town, about five miles distant, to market the eggs and butter and to bring back groceries and other supplies. An automobile is part of the equipment on 62 per cent of the farms reporting. The number of farm women who drive these cars, however, is comparatively small.

It may be the growing season and the garden requires attention; 56 per cent of the women spend some time weeding, hoeing, and tending the vegetable and flower gardens.

It may be that by this time a child has returned from school to claim some of mother's attention. Mother also recalls a community meeting to be held that afternoon with the Home Demonstration Agent - she had promised to act as local leader for a community project, but what single task could have been put aside to spend the afternoon hours with her neighbors.

"The day is dying in the West and the lowing herd" is moving toward the barnyard. So is the farm woman, who again takes her pail and spends some time in milking. The eggs from an average of 90 hens must be gathered, a pleasant duty, no doubt, for the 16 per cent of women who have the egg money for their personal use.

It is time for the evening meal. Perhaps only one man returns hungry from the field, but there may be five or six depending on the time of year and whether the silo is to be filled, the grain threshed, or the corn cut, work which requires an average of five additional men for at least six weeks in the year on 80 per cent of the 6083 farms reporting. The supper dishes are again augmented by the

The program for today was to include the following: visiting the
municipal, but before a trip to town, about five miles distant, to collect
the eggs and water and to bring back potatoes and other supplies. In
addition, it was of the importance of the part of the women reported.
The number of farm women who give their own, however, is comparatively
small.

It may be the growing season and the garden requires atten-
tion. 50 per cent of the women do some time weeding, hoeing, and
planting the vegetables and flower gardens.
It may be that by this time a child has returned from school
to assist some of mother's attention. Mother also reports a community
meeting to be held that afternoon with the Home Demonstration Agent -
she had promised to act as local leader for a community project, but
that she has been unable to attend the afternoon session.
With my notebook.

"The day is busy in the town and the morning hours are being
passed in hurry. So is the town women, who again have not well
and some time in milking. The eggs from an average of 20 hens
must be gathered, a pleasant duty, no doubt, for the 10 per cent of
town who give the egg money for their personal use.
It is time for the evening meal. Perhaps only one man re-
turns home from the field, but there may be five or six depending
on the time of year and whether the soil is to be tilled, the grain
planted, or the corn cut, work which requires an average of five ad-
ditional men for at least six weeks in the year on 50 per cent of the
farms being reported. The number of men who are employed by the

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milk pails and separator. In addition to these varied household tasks 24 per cent of the women reporting spend an average of six weeks in the year assisting with some part of the field work and 25 per cent help to bed and feed the live stock.

Setting the sponge for tomorrow's bread baking may be among the last of the day's duties, or it may be that those who keep farm accounts (32 per cent) and home accounts (50 per cent) will get out their day books and ledgers and check up expenditures.

Small wonder is it when this is done if the average farm woman leaves the tempting new book or magazine unopened, postpones writing the long delayed letter, fails to brush her hair or even forgets the bedtime story or confidence of small son or daughter as she calls this day finished, in which labor has been so sparingly balanced with leisure and recreation.

Economic Importance of the Farm Women

The loss to family and community by the waste of woman's energy here described could be prevented by a reasonable amount of planning and well directed investment in modern equipment. Everywhere we hear of the economic importance of a contented rural population willing to stay on the land and help to build it up. Perhaps the greatest factor in bringing this about will be the healthy, alert and expert homemaker who will see to it that a part of the increased income from the farm is directed toward the improvement of the home as a means of contentment and stimuli for farm work. Economists of our country seeing the steady migration cityward, recognizing the dearth of farm labor as

...to be and to be the live stock.

and the fact that the letter was not received by the addressee, it is not possible to say whether the letter was sent or not. The letter was not received by the addressee, it is not possible to say whether the letter was sent or not.

no other thing has to happen at all.

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a limiting factor in production and connecting this with the isolation and inconvenience of rural living conditions, are pointing out that where these exist it is doubtful business policy to use increased income to buy more land with heavy interest charges against it rather than to spend part of that income in raising standards of living so that young people will not go to the cities in search of attractive living conditions and amusement.

The independent, venturesome spirit of American youth has in no way expressed itself more characteristically than in the thousands of farm boys and girls who have turned courageous young backs upon a certain type of farm life which offers little that youth craves. This may be a disguised blessing, as the country boy and girl who struggles free of one environment for another which seems to them to offer greater opportunity may be a factor in preventing the development of the peasant type found in countries where generations of one family live on the same plot of land, not because it yields a satisfying life but because of the difficulties and uncertainties of change.

Hence the interest of the Department of Agriculture in the returns from these studies as to labor, working equipment and compensations of the farm woman is as practical and as coldly calculating as its interest in farm studies regarding the labor, machinery and crop returns of the farmer and for the same general reason.

a living factor in production and consumption with the individual
and improvement of rural living conditions, are pointing out that
where these exist it is doubtful business policy to see increased in-
come to pay more land with heavy interest charges against it rather
than to spend part of that income in raising standards of living so
that young people will not go to the cities in search of attractive
living conditions and amusement.

The independent, enterprising spirit of American youth has
in no way expressed itself more characteristically than in the thou-
sands of farm boys and girls who have turned overseas young backs
upon a certain type of farm life which offers little that youth craves.
This may be a disguised feeling, as the country boy and girl who
struggle free of one environment for another which seems to them
to offer greater opportunity may be a factor in preventing the develop-
ment of the peasant type found in countries whose generations of
one family live on the same plot of land, not because it yields a
satisfying life but because of the difficulties and uncertainties of
change.

Having the interest of the Department of Agriculture in the
returns from these studies as to labor, working equipment and condi-
tions of the farm work is so practical and so coldly calculating
as the interest in farm studies regarding the farmer, machinery and
crop returns of the farmer and for the more general reason.

SOME FACTS FROM THE SURVEY

Modern Equipment brings Health and Leisure

A walk-out might be foreshadowed in some industries where love and service were not the ruling motives by conditions brought out in Table I which shows that the average working day, summer and winter, for over 9,000 farm women is 11.3 hours, and that 87 per cent of 8773 women report no vacation during the year. California leads the list in vacations with 75 per cent of those reporting.

Table I.

	Summer		Winter		Women having Vacation	
	Work	Rest	Work	Rest	Percentage	Length
	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.		days
Eastern	13.0	1.6	10.7	2.4	13	12.4
Central	13.2	1.5	10.5	2.3	12	10.85
Western	13.0	1.8	10.2	2.4	13	16.4
Average	13.12	1.6	10.5	2.4	13	11.5
No. Records	9530	8360	9164	8164	8773	1241

Table II shows the amount of time spent in household tasks. Some of these might be eliminated if the principles of modern business were applied, and labor and time spent on others might be lessened if the farm house were as well equipped as the up-to-date barn, the appliances of which the farmer looks upon as so much currency with which to buy efficiency.

Lighting

The installation of a modern lighting system would release

Source: *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1997, 92, 1037-1045.

There are several ways to do this:

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Am 1. März 1911 wurde der erste Versuch mit einem 1000 g schweren Stein durchgeführt.

Should information concerning this subject be furnished to the person making inquiry?

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DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	CHECK NO.	BANK	INTEREST	TOTAL
1911	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1912	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1913	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1914	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1915	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1916	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1917	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1918	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1919	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1920	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1921	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1922	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1923	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1924	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1925	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1926	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1927	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1928	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1929	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1930	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1931	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1932	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1933	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1934	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1935	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1936	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1937	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1938	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1939	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1940	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1941	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1942	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1943	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1944	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1945	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1946	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1947	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1948	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1949	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1950	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1951	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1952	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1953	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1954	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1955	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1956	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1957	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1958	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1959	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1960	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00
1961	10.00	10.00	100	100	10.00	10.00

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Approved: _____

12 percent of those who do not use total hip, pelvis and

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on investigation of a number of cases which

some time in the 79 per cent of 9830 homes where kerosene lamps are used. The initial cost would be small when weighed against convenience and comfort.

Heating

Nine thousand of the seven room houses (average) are supplied with from one to two stoves, not counting the kitchen range. These add to the daily work of 54 per cent of the rural women who when heat is needed not only carry into the house the coal or wood to feed these stoves, but according to their statements kindle the fires in the morning and keep the home fires burning throughout the day.

Table II.

	Rooms to:	Stoves	Kero-	Water to carry:	Wash.:	Daily:	Bread:
	care for:	to care	sene	Percent-:	Dist-:	and	Sewing:
	for	for	lamps	age	ance	Iron	Mend-:
							Baking:
			%	feet	%	%	hrs.: %
East.	9.7	1.35	79	54	23	94	86 : .5 : 89
Cent.	7.7	1.3	79	68	41	97	94 : .6 : 78
West.	5.3	2.5	77	57	65	97	95 : .5 : 97
Average	7.8	1.6	79	61	39	96	92 : .6 : 94
No. Rec.:	9871	9210	9830	6511	6708	9767	9724 : 8001 : 9614

Power

As power on the farm is the greatest of time and labor savers for the farmer so power in the home is the greatest of boons to the housewife. Of the total number answering the question, 48 per cent reported power for operating farm machinery. When we consider that it is a simple matter to connect the engine used at the barn with household equipment it seems a singular fact that but 22 per cent of the farm homes reporting have

even then in the 75 per cent of cases where the patient is
 dead. The initial must be well and the patient must be
 the patient.

Notes

The treatment of the early case (patient) is not
 the same as the late case, and the patient must be
 in the early case if the patient is the same as the late case.
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this advantage. The eastern section reports 50 per cent power on the premises, and 12 per cent in the home. One state reports seven per cent, and another - the lowest - two per cent of power machinery in the home. Only one state, Utah, shows a larger per cent of power in the home (43 per cent) than on the farm (31 per cent). Illinois shows the highest per cent (48 per cent) of power in the home with 79 per cent on the farm, and Iowa comes next with 56 per cent in the home and 65 per cent on the farm.

Running Water

It is frequently stated that running water is the pivot upon which much modern convenience depends. Of those reporting but 32 per cent of the homes have running water, that means, water drawn from a faucet and implies that water may be in other rooms besides the kitchen. Forty-eight per cent of the homes have water in the kitchen only, this means a pump or possibly a rubber hose attached to a barrel located inside or outside of the kitchen. However, in 60 per cent of the homes there is a sink with drain even though in many cases the water used at the sink has to be carried into the house by the pailful. In 61 per cent of the homes into which the water must be carried this work is done by women. Of 6784 women answering the question 20 per cent have bathrooms in their homes. The state ranking highest reported 46 per cent, and the one ranking lowest three per cent of homes having bathtubs.

This information was obtained from the records of the
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management,
and is not to be used for any other purpose.
The information is not to be used for any other purpose.
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Section 1

It is hereby declared that the land described in the
first section of this act is hereby granted to the
State of Texas, to be held in trust for the
benefit of the people of the State of Texas.
The land described in the first section of this act
is hereby granted to the State of Texas, to be held
in trust for the benefit of the people of the State
of Texas. The land described in the first section
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described in the first section of this act is hereby
granted to the State of Texas, to be held in trust
for the benefit of the people of the State of Texas.

Section 2

Table III

Other page substituted for this

	Run- ning :Water:	Power Machin- ery	Water in Kitchen	Sink and Drain	Wash- ing Machine	Carpet Sweep- er	Sewing Ma- chines	Screen- ed Win- dows and doors	Out- door toil- et	Bath tub
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eastern	39	12	67	80	52	58	94	95	87	21
Central	24	29	47	52	67	46	95	98	93	18
Western	36	22	18	44	49	29	95	91	86	23
Average	32	22	48	60	57	47	95	96	90	20
No. Rec.	9320	9090	6943	9334	9472	9513	9560	9667	9580	6784

Outdoor Work

In addition to her various duties in the house the farm woman is a productive worker on the farm, as evidenced by the figures shown in Tables IV, V and VI; 36 per cent of the women reporting, help with the milking of the family herd; 56 per cent, care for the garden; 81 per cent, care for the chickens; 25 per cent help with the livestock and 24 per cent help in the field an average of 6.7 weeks during the year.

For this work in the home, garden and field 14 per cent of the women employ regular hired help and 10 per cent employ extra help an average of 64 days during the year.

Table IV.

	Help with Livestock	Help in Field	No. weeks per year	Caring for Gardens	Keeping Farm Accounts	Keeping Home Accounts
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eastern	24	27	6.5	41	28	23
Central	26	22	4.9	67	34	33
Western	27	23	6.7	57	33	34
Average	25	24	6.7	56	32	30
No. Rec.	9365	9179	2196	9526	8730	8750

Table 11

Average number of days in the hospital for patients with various diseases									
Disease	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Alcoholism	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Chorea	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Convulsions	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Epilepsy	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Paralysis	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Phrenia	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Psychosis	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Schizophrenia	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tuberculosis	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Unlabeled	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Table 12

In addition to the various diseases in the hospital the following are also treated:

Alcoholism, 12 days; Chorea, 10 days; Convulsions, 8 days; Epilepsy, 7 days; Paralysis, 6 days; Phrenia, 5 days; Psychosis, 4 days; Schizophrenia, 3 days; Tuberculosis, 2 days; Unlabeled, 1 day.

The total number of days in the hospital for all patients is 1,000 days.

Table 13

Average number of days in the hospital for patients with various diseases									
Disease	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Alcoholism	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Chorea	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Convulsions	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Epilepsy	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Paralysis	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Phrenia	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Psychosis	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Schizophrenia	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tuberculosis	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Unlabeled	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Table III

Substitute this page for p. 12 in Table Co

	:Run- :ning :Water:	:Power :Machin- :ery	:Water :in :Kitchen:	:Sink :and :Drain:	:Washing :Machine:	:Carpet- :sweeper- :er	:Sewing :Ma- :chines:	:Screen- :ed wind- :ows and :doors	:Out- :door :toil- :et.	:Bath: :tub :
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eastern:	39	12	67	80	52	58	94	95	87	21
Central:	24	29	47	52	67	46	95	98	93	18
Western:	36	22	18	44	49	29	95	91	86	23
Average:	32	22	48	60	57	47	95	96	90	20
No. Rec.:	9320	9080	6949	9334	9472	9513	9560	9667	9580	6784

Hired Help for the Homemaker

The survey shows the passing of the "hired girl", once so important a factor in the economic and social life of the farm home. The answers received regarding help by the month and by the day are, as noted earlier, somewhat ambiguous. We interpret them to mean, however, that the number of homes employing hired women the year round is almost negligible, while about 14 per cent of the 3693 families reporting employed hired women for short periods perhaps during the peak of the heavy summer work. The average period during which such assistance is available is 3.6 months, the largest number of hired women and the shortest term being in the Eastern Section, the smallest number of hired women and the longest term of service being in the Western Section. From eight to ten per cent of the homes seem to employ women to help by the day, an average of $1\frac{1}{4}$ days per week. This assistance seems to be mainly for laundry work and cleaning. The percentage of homes employing such help by the day is larger in the Eastern section than in the Central and Western sections.

Outdoor Work

In addition to her various duties in the house the farm woman is a productive worker on the farm, as evidenced by the figures shown in Tables IV, V and VI; 36 per cent of the women reporting, help with the milking of the family herd; 16 per cent, care for the garden; 81 per cent, care for the chickens; 25 per cent, help with the livestock and 24 per cent, help in the field an average of 6.7 weeks during the year.

Table IV.

	:Help with: :Livestock:	:Help :in :Field:	:No. Weeks :per year:	:Caring :for :Gardens:	:Keeping :Farm :Accounts:	:Keeping :Home Accounts:
	%	%		%	%	%
Eastern:	24	27	8.5	41	28	23
Central:	26	22	4.9	67	34	33
Western:	27	23	6.7	57	33	34
Average:	25	24	6.7	56	32	30
No. Rec.:	9365	9179	2196	9526	8730	8750

The Dairy

Table V shows that 35 per cent of the farm women reporting make butter to sell. Since butter making either for home use or for sale adds one item to the farm women's overcrowded schedule, it would seem to be justified only when a good creamery is not within reach. Experts advise that the best utilization of milk is to send surplus to a creamery, after reserving an ample supply for home use; as the income from the dairy herd is greater when the produce is handled by the creamery than when butter is made at home. The increase in pin money as a result of home butter making would seem to be slight since but a small per cent of the women report having butter money to use.

Table V

	Cows per:	Women:	Women:	Washing:	Butter:	Keeping :	Selling:	Having :
	Farm	help	wash	Separ-	Making:	Records :	Butter :	Butter :
	No	Milk	Pails:	tor	%	%	%	Money
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eastern	8.04	24	65	50	43	22	31	9
Central	6.79	45	93	76	66	30	33	9
Western	4.84	37	85	63	74	36	33	16
Average	6.77	36	88	65	60	29	33	11
No. Rec.:	9670	9342	9361	8817	9190	6356	8498	5354

Poultry

The studies of poultry specialists parallel the figures in Table VI; that 81 per cent of all poultry flocks of the country are cared for by women, with the largest per cent (89) in the Middle West.

Accounts

Getting the most from a dollar and making sure that the home industry pays is recognized as an essential part of good business by 30 per cent of those answering the question regarding household finances, who

400
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stated that they were keeping accounts (Table IV). Thirty-two per cent were keeping farm accounts. The records of those reporting show that 11 per cent of those selling butter and 16 per cent of those selling eggs have the money for their own use.

Table VI

	Women Caring for Poultry	Average Size of Flock	No. having Poultry Money for Own Use	Number having Poultry Money	Number Keeping Records
	%	No.	%	%	%
Eastern	69	90	13	16	38
Central	89	102	25	16	51
Western	84	71	21	17	41
Average	81	90	22	16	45
No. Rec.	9477	9742	8512	8324	8628

Community

Table VII, indicating an average distance of 5.91 miles to the nearest high school, 2.95 miles to the nearest church and 4.82 miles to the nearest market, shows that country people are far enough from the center of trade, social and religious activities to tempt the spirit of individualism and to put their neighborliness and piety to the test. It points to the importance of pooling individual interest in common community enterprises such as canning kitchens, buying centers, markets, laundries, salvage shops and sewing rooms as well as social centers for lectures, community sings, dramatics and games, which, if properly handled, break down the isolation of country homes and make possible the accomplishment of many otherwise difficult tasks with a saving of time and labor for the housewife and often an opportunity for increased income as well as recreation for the entire family.

stated that they were working around (Table IV). Results show
 that there is a significant difference between the two groups of
 that 11 per cent of those selling and 14 per cent of those
 selling have the same for their own use.

Table IV

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946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The automobile contributes materially to community life by reducing the distance factor. It will be noted in Table VII that an average of 62 per cent of farms of the 9545 reporting own cars, with the largest (73 per cent) in the Middle West. Kansas heads the list, reporting 92 per cent owning cars, Nebraska 87 per cent, and South Dakota 83 per cent. The telephone also helps to overcome distance in 72 per cent of the 9742 homes reporting. Again the Central West shows an advance with 85 per cent of the total number reporting. Illinois indicates the largest per cent of any one state (96 per cent). Connecticut comes next with 90 per cent, and Indiana third with 89 per cent.

Table VII.

	Miles to District School	Miles to High School	Miles to Church	Miles to Market	Miles to Family Doctor	Miles to nearest hospital	Miles to nearest trained nurse	Fam. use Auto	Homes having Phones
								%	%
Eastern	1.81	4.27	1.93	3.10	3.46	12.82	9.87	48	67
Central	1.59	5.09	2.61	4.58	4.95	12.71	11.81	73	85
Western	1.70	9.64	5.11	7.69	10.41	17.67	15.52	62	55
Average	1.51	5.91	2.95	4.82	5.70	13.91	11.91	62	72
No. Rec.	9527	9767	9726	9709	9837	9605	9453	9545	9742

Health

Fortunate is the farm family whose members know the rudiments of caring for the sick and have an emergency kit fitted up and at hand.

According to figures in Table VII, the average farm home is more than five and one-half miles from the family doctor, nearly 12 miles from a trained nurse, and about 14 miles from a hospital. These distances are shortest in the Eastern section (5½-10 -12½ miles respectively), and

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1980 và những năm tiếp theo là một trong những năm có nhiều biến động nhất.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 04-25-2011 BY 60322 UCBAW

DATE: 10/10/1964

...and the

Decrease in the number of employees from 1970 to 1980 was 11.5%.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

(The following information was obtained from the above source.)

147.02

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

Date		Time		Location		Weather		Remarks	
10	04	10.0	05.01	04.0	02.0	04.1	12.0	10.1	10.0
20	05	10.11	05.11	04.0	02.0	04.2	12.0	10.2	10.0
30	06	10.01	05.01	04.0	02.0	04.3	12.0	10.3	10.0
40	07	10.10	05.10	04.0	02.0	04.4	12.0	10.4	10.0
50	08	10.10	05.10	04.0	02.0	04.5	12.0	10.5	10.0
60	09	10.10	05.10	04.0	02.0	05.0	12.0	10.6	10.0
70	10	10.10	05.10	04.0	02.0	05.1	12.0	10.7	10.0
80	11	10.10	05.10	04.0	02.0	05.2	12.0	10.8	10.0
90	12	10.10	05.10	04.0	02.0	05.3	12.0	10.9	10.0
100	13	10.10	05.10	04.0	02.0	05.4	12.0	11.0	10.0

RECORDED IN THE STATE ARCHIVES OF NEW YORK

...and it is on the 15th day of the month of June.

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 27(10)

100-443887-100

From a critical review, it should be noted that there is a need for a more comprehensive study of the effects of the various factors on the performance of the system.

[illegible]

1702
9th

longest in the Western section ($10\frac{1}{2}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$ - $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles respectively). Nevada reports a distance of 34 miles, while Rhode Island shows a distance of but $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This means that even though the farm home be provided with an automobile and a telephone, the farm family may be obliged to act unaided in case of sickness, child birth or serious accident, and that its members perhaps need more than ordinary training to prepare them for such exigencies.

Fifteen to twenty-five per cent of the total families reporting recorded at least one person entirely or partially incapacitated by old age or chronic illness, although on this point there was some ambiguity in the answers, as previously stated.

Along with proper nutrition, clothing, and exercise, sanitary conditions have an important bearing on the health of children and adults on the farm. On the basis of 9530 reports, 90 per cent of rural homes still have an outdoor toilet. Only 30 per cent (6784 answering) have bathtubs, and this does not necessarily imply hot water in connection. Almost universally the houses are screened, as indicated by the 96 per cent of 9667 homes reporting. The desirable screened kitchen porch is found however in but 32 per cent of the 9502 homes reporting.

Children

Among the surprises in tabulating the surveys was the small number of children in farm homes. 7467 reports show an average of but 1.18 for each home under 10 years of age, and but .69 for each home between 10 and 16 years of age. It may be of interest here to note that the number of children in rural homes of the east falls below the country-wide average, the report showing .9 children under 10 years and .77 children ^{between} 10 and 16 years, on a basis of 2573 reports, while that in the western section is the highest with 1.4 children under 10 years (1734 reports) and .97 children between 10 and 16 years (1923 reports). Allowing for the fact that some of those reporting no

children under 16, may be made by older women whose children have grown up and left the home, still we believe that the average revealed by the survey is slightly higher than the actual average, for the reasons previously indicated in this discussion.

In any event child life is at a premium in rural districts, and for the future of our agriculture, if for no other reason, as intelligent effort should be made and as much money expended to safeguard the child crop on the farms as to safeguard other crops that have to do with building up the farmstead. Country people have learned from scientists the physiological needs of the hog, they have taken collective action to eradicate the cattle tick and have made great effort to protect the wheat crop against smut and the Hessian fly. There is close correlation between biological principles in the raising of blooded live-stock and healthy farm crops and the care and feeding of children. A campaign to bring the child crop, the most precious crop on the farm, up to standards of nutrition and development should excel in intensity campaigns in the interest of cow testing or poultry culling, since a large amount of underdevelopment and malnutrition in rural children, irrespective of the prosperity of the homes from which they come, has been revealed by the recent weighing and measuring tests.

The entire purpose which animates the work of the States Relations Service as it pertains to the home is to help the home-maker to so arrange the various departments of her housekeeping that she may secure for herself, her family and community the highest possible degree of health, happiness and efficiency. Hence the facts in this survey become a challenge for increased cooperation with the farming people in placing housekeeping on as sound an economic basis as farming itself.

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problem

The five outstanding ~~pieces of work~~ ^{consideration} which the survey would indicate call for special emphasis are:

1. ~~To shorten the working day of~~ the average farm woman.
2. ~~To lessen the amount of heavy manual labor she now performs.~~
3. To bring about higher standards of comfort and beauty for the farm home.
4. To safeguard the health of the farm family, and especially the health of the mother and growing child.
5. To develop and introduce money-yielding home industries where necessary in order to make needed home improvements.

These changes may most speedily be brought about by:

1. Introducing improved home equipment, principal among which are running water and power machinery, and more efficient methods of household management, including the rearrangement of the inconvenient kitchen.
2. Helping farm people to understand and apply the laws of nutrition and hygiene, through home demonstrations in
 - (a) child care and feeding,
 - (b) food selection for the family,
 - (c) training in the essentials of home nursing,
 - (d) the installation of sanitary improvements.
3. Cultivating the idea that investment in the comfort, beauty, health and efficiency of the farm home and community is a wise and legitimate expenditure, and perhaps the only way to stop the drift of young people to the city.

The first and most important thing to do is to make sure that the data is accurate and complete. This is especially true when dealing with financial data, where even a small error can have a significant impact on the results.

Once the data is verified, the next step is to choose the appropriate statistical methods for analysis. This should be based on the nature of the data and the research objectives. For example, if the data is normally distributed and the goal is to compare means, a t-test would be appropriate.

After selecting the methods, the next step is to perform the calculations. This can be done manually or using statistical software. It is important to keep track of all calculations and to double-check the results to ensure accuracy.

Finally, the results of the analysis should be interpreted and presented in a clear and concise manner. This may involve creating tables, graphs, or charts to illustrate the findings. The conclusion should summarize the key results and provide any necessary recommendations.

III.

THE SURVEY AND THE HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

The home demonstration agent who is cooperating with housewives for the improvement of farm homes much as the agricultural county agent works for the improvement of the farm, has made her influence felt in many localities, according to survey replies as to sources of help most valued by the housewife.

In this connection, it might be mentioned that the dependence of farm women upon their favorite farm paper or woman's magazine for information on home-making matters was also frequently expressed and indicates the opportunity of those who carry a message to farm women through the medium of the printed page.

Although there have been but 293 women employed in home demonstration work during the past year, a small number compared to the 14,000,000 rural housewives in these states, the agents working in their respective counties have directly and through local leaders reached more than 1,000,000 housewives, with some kind of definite and practical assistance.

The agent works not as a specialist in any one field, but as an organizer and advisor, stimulating leadership and self-help among home-makers along many lines indicated by the survey as important. Thus problems are being intelligently recognized and remedied by home-makers themselves who are organizing for the express purpose of analyzing home and community needs and working together to meet these needs. The home demonstration agent does not attempt herself to give all the demonstrations in the various activities but she begins demonstrations, making sure that there are in the group certain women who will continue the demonstrations in their own homes, practicing the

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principles or testing the results of experiments until these become a part of the daily practice. By thus linking together the practical experience of the housewife and the technical knowledge of the trained agent results are secured which would otherwise be unattainable. *Home Management* The annual report of last year shows that a decided advance was made in the business side of housekeeping in some localities. One hundred sixty-six counties in 27 states carried on some sort of county-wide campaign for increased home efficiency.

One thousand seventy-seven farm families were assisted in rearranging farm house or kitchen as an important first step in efficient housekeeping, the largest number reporting from Iowa.

Pressure or steam cookers to the number of 1,343 were purchased with a view to simplifying the constantly recurring task of preparing three meals a day, 570 washing machines were bought as one means of lightening labor. Two hundred and eighty-four rural homes, nearly one half of them in New York State, installed water systems. Illinois, Missouri, and Colorado also give encouraging results from this type of work. Colorado has as its slogan - A Water System for Every Purse.

The agent often begins her work in home management with some small bit of equipment which saves steps. From this beginning it is often possible to raise the whole scale of living with little increase in actual expense.

One housekeeper of a Western State reported that she had saved 20 miles of travel in one year in serving meals by the use of the wheel tray.

The following incident is reported from the Middle West.

A large family lived in a small house on a prosperous farm; little thought had been given to the expenditure of any part of the farm income for home convenience. One day the mother in this home mentioned to the home

[illegible]

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973

demonstration agent that it was difficult to keep the kitchen in order when all members of the family used it as a place to "wash up". The agent suggested the possibility of a wash room with water piped into it. The farmer and his wife became interested. A carpenter was called in to make plans and before he had finished his work a screened porch was added. The wash room later developed into a bath room complete with modern fixtures. A few more timely remarks brought forth a new water front on the range and hot water tank and sink in the kitchen. About this time there was an item in the farm bureau column of the local paper regarding convenient kitchen arrangement. Following its suggestions this home-maker put blocks under her kitchen table to save bending when at work and moved the cupboard nearer the stove to lessen steps. Later a power washing machine was bought and a wash house built. The milk separator was moved out of the kitchen into the wash house. This home-maker was so delighted with her transformed work shop that she called in the neighbors to see it and as a result five more women rearranged their kitchens, two put water in the house and three are now planning to purchase power washers.

The value of the fireless cooker as a time and labor saver, demonstrated in many states, was given a practical test in Vermont, where it was used last winter in several counties in place of a dinner pail, as the men carried with them to the woods when they went to work the cooker containing their mid-day meal in the process of cooking. By noon, it was ready and as hot as if it had just come from the stove. In the summer, men working in fields far from the house used the cooker in the same way.

Investigation went that it was difficult to keep two children in order when
all members of the family were in a place to "work up". The story was
related the possibility of a child being with water into it. The father
and his wife became interested. A carpenter was called in to make a table and
before he had finished his work a second person was added. The man then
later developed into a bath room complete with modern fixtures. The man
steadily remained brought forth a new water tank on the range and hot water
tank and also in the kitchen. About this time there was a fire in the bath
between a column of the local paper recording several and kitchen arrangements.
Following its publication this newspaper got blood under her kitchen table
to make something when at work and moved the cupboard nearer the stove to lessen
above. Later a cover washing machine was bought and a wash room built.
The sink separator was moved out of the kitchen into the wash house. This
housekeeper was so delighted with her transformed work area that she called in
the neighbors to see it and as a result five more women returned their life-
change, two for water in the house and three for not planning to purchase lower
water.

The value of the kitchen corner as a fire and labor saver, demon-
strated in very plain, was given a practical test in Yelton, where it was
used first after in several counties in place of a dinner table. The man
carried with him to the table when they went to work the corner containing
their day-day meal in the process of cooking. By noon it was ready and he
not as it had just come from the stove. In the morning was working in
fields for from the house near the corner in the same way.

Household Accounts

A study of the management of household finances has appealed to many women and in 33 counties in 22 states household accounts were a part of the home demonstration program.

In one Utah county 209 women made a systematic study of budgets and accounts. One excellent result of their preliminary work was an awakened interest in other lines of home making. Perhaps the most encouraging result was in the selection of better food for the family. At the time the project was started many of the mothers used little milk in the family diet. In many cases condensed milk was substituted for fresh milk. By explaining food values and the comparative value of milk with other foods the agent was successful in getting most of the women to again use fresh milk on the table with marked beneficial results to the health of their children. Another excellent result of this work in home finances was that the women began to anticipate the large purchases for the home. For instance, they learned that it was unwise to wait until fruit season to buy quantities of sugar for canning, and that it is better to buy winter underwear before the cold weather arrives and the demand for these garments is at its height.

The home management specialist in Massachusetts adopted an unique method of carrying out the household accounts project in that state. She met, at stated intervals, groups of women in different parts of the state who came together to take up the study of housekeeping methods. The subject of the first ^{discussion} lesson was why and how to keep accounts. In order to reduce the food bill without interfering with the nutrition of the family ^{this} the first lesson was followed by a demonstration showing the cheaper cuts of meat. ^{at} The third ^{meeting there} lesson was a demonstration on the use, preparation and cooking of these

A study of the consumption of household finances has revealed to many women and in 33 countries in 22 states household accounts were a part of the home demonstration program.

In one Utah county 1929 women made a systematic study of budgets and accounts. The excellent results of their preliminary work was in evidence in other lines of home affairs. Perhaps the most noteworthy result was in the selection of better food for the family. At the time the women had learned much of the authors' new little book in the family diet.

Many more women were substituted for their bills. By explaining food values and the comparative value of milk with other foods the women were successful in getting most of the women to use less milk on the table with added beneficial results to the health of their children. Another excellent result of this work in four kingdoms was that the women began to utilize the large purchases for the home. For instance, they learned that it was useless to wait until their husbands to buy quantities of meat for cooking and that it is better to buy meat and butter before the cold weather arrives and the demand for these products is at its height.

The home demonstration specialist in Massachusetts reported an increase in the buying and the household accounts project in that state. The most successful demonstration project of women in different parts of the state was made to show to them the study of home economics methods. The success of the first lesson was due to the women's accounts. In order to reduce the food bill without interfering with the nutrition of the family the first lesson was followed by a demonstration under the direction of the women. The first lesson was a demonstration on the use, preservation and cooking of eggs.

cheaper cuts, at which time a fireless cooker was used to demonstrate not only the proper method of cooking meats but of saving fuel, thus reducing another item in household expenses. The fourth lesson had to do with a demonstration of left-over meats and meat substitutes. Then came lessons on the ordering of groceries for a family of five; planning meals from the grocery order, and problems of buying and the making of a budget.

In Massachusetts about 700 account books were distributed to housewives. Many other states have followed the same practice of furnishing books for the encouragement of women who wish to keep records of household expenditures.

Sewing

Replies to the survey indicate that 92 per cent of the home-makers of moderate means do a large part of their own sewing.

Our annual report for 1919 shows that clothing specialists and home demonstration agents aided through direct teaching and training of volunteer leaders in the making or remodeling of 30,000 garments at an estimated saving of \$218,000. The following lines were stressed: renovating and remodeling, adaptation of commercial patterns, the making of dress forms, free hand cutting and drafting, and selection of textiles.

Massachusetts has shaped a clothing efficiency project ^{which} to meet the needs of the woman of moderate income who is obliged or prefers to make most of her own simpler garments. That this project meets the need of Massachusetts women is proved by the fact that while the clothing specialist has personally taught 268 women in 51 courses in clothing efficiency methods, these women have passed on the entire course to over 2,000 of their neighbors and parts of the course to about 2,000 more. Four thousand three hundred and twenty garments were made and 9,802 remodeled, with an estimated saving of \$56,998.

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Anything that shortens the time the farm woman spends on the family sewing or helps her to make or select garments that give better satisfaction for the same expenditure of time or money, and especially anything that helps her reduce clothing expenditures in this era of suddenly inflated prices meets a real need and is genuinely appreciated. Although farm women as a whole probably find themselves in easier circumstances and better able to purchase clothing now than in years past, those sections of the country which have experienced a third and even a fourth year of disastrous droughts, find clothing conservation measures dictated not alone by thrift but by ~~stem~~ necessity. During 1919 a number of small communities tried the experiment of a community sewing room with local leaders or trained dressmakers in charge, where any woman might come and receive informal help on her own particular problem.

Health. One of the outstanding extension projects during the past year has been the home health project. Work done under this project has included a study of first aid, the elements of home nursing, preparation of food for sick and convalescents, ^{and} preventive hygiene. It is gratifying to know that 202 counties have adopted a home nursing project and 28,000 families have cooperated with the home demonstration agent to improve their own and their neighbors' health.

In Idaho where vigorous health work has been carried on, several county nurses have been employed on state funds. The director of the county nurses is under the supervision of the state home demonstration leader, and a fine system of cooperation among workers has been established.

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In Graham and Greenlee Counties, Arizona, the home demonstration agent recently had the cooperation of the county medical association in carrying out a health conference, which was the beginning of follow-up work in child feeding in Mexican and American homes; this follow-up work was conducted jointly by the visiting nurses and the home demonstration agents. In Cochise County, Arizona, the work of the school lunch at Pirtleville has resulted in creating such an interest that the county itself has appropriated \$750 in addition to the \$1,000 provided last year for carrying on extension work.

School lunch. The school lunch work carried on by extension workers has been very successful. Mothers and teachers have provided one hot dish to supplement lunch brought from home and for hot weather the alternative of drinking cold milk has been urged. An examination of the school dinner pail has made it clear that too frequently unappetizing or undigestible food was the underlying cause for lack of appetite and restlessness of pupils during the afternoon. Well selected food attractively packed supplemented by some one simple dish results in improved health and better school records. It has also often proved the opening wedge for a study of food selection in the home, not only for the child but for the whole family, resulting in many cases in an increase in the amount of milk, cereal and vegetables used.

The Pirtleville achievement now made famous through publicity is only typical of the spread of influence of a worth while demonstration. The story runs as follows:-

The home demonstration agent of ~~Cochise County~~, Arizona, secured the cooperation of the school principal, the school nurse, the local leader ^{Project}

In 1918 and 1919, the same commission

examined the results of the survey conducted in

1917 and 1918, which was the beginning of the

in which the results of the survey were

presented to the visiting nurses and the home

in 1918, the year of the annual lunch at

resulted in a meeting and an interest in the

in addition to the \$1,000 provided last year for carrying on extension

work.

The school lunch work carried on by extension workers has been

very successful. Mothers and teachers have provided one hot dish to supply

and lunch from home and hot water for the purpose of drinking

and all are well. An examination of the school dinner will show

it is clear that the responsibility on the part of the school was the

lack of appetite and restlessness of pupils during the school

year. Well selected food attractively packed and supplemented by some one simple

also results in improved health and better school records. It has also

often proved the opening wedge for a study of food selection in the home, not

only for the child but for the whole family, resulting in many cases in an

increase in the amount of milk, cereal and vegetables used.

The relative improvement now made known through publicity is

only typical of the spread of influence of a word while demonstration.

The story runs as follows:-

The first demonstration given at the school dinner, Arizona, showed

the cooperation of the school principal, the school nurse, the local leader

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of the Farm Bureau, the county food administrator and prominent citizens, in putting on a child feeding demonstration in Pirtleville, where malnutrition ^{was} was evident among the school children, particularly the Mexican children. The principal favored the idea, saying that many of the children came to school so poorly fed that they could not do the work laid out for them, but, however, the local school board did not see its way clear to back the enterprise financially so the school nurse with the help of the agent, weighed and measured the 328 children in the school on scales contributed by a Mexican merchant. They selected twenty-five of the most poorly nourished: local merchants contributed supplies; the local judge loaned the use of its room for serving the lunches; the judge loaned his oil stove and gave permission to lock up the supplies in his office, and the leader of this project for the Farm Bureau ^{secured} provided ten women to work in pairs under the general direction of the agent to make and serve the milk and vegetable soups, and the crackers, dried fruit and cookies that supplemented them. This last achievement ^{accomplish} was the most remarkable since the majority of the volunteers were Mexican women, whose cooperation is often difficult to enlist.

At the end of the six weeks demonstration, the children showed gains in weight and a noticeable improvement in school work and deportment. Further results were an awakening of the county to the benefits of proper child feeding; the subsequent installation of school lunches in a number of outlying schools; an increased spirit of cooperation among the various elements ^{the community} of Pirtleville; the unifying of the Farm Bureau groups; the development of marked leadership and initiative among the Mexican members; and an increased appropriation from the county to maintain the home demonstration work. ^{this}

Pirtleville is only one of many instances where the home demon-

of the farm women, the county food administration and programs of relief, in
putting on a child feeding demonstration in El Estero, where malnutrition
was evident among the school children, particularly the Mexican children. The
principal favored the idea, saying that many of the children came to school
so poorly fed that they could not do the work laid out for them, but, however,
the local school board did not see the way clear to back the enterprise finan-
cially as the school runs with the help of the parent, volunteer and donated
the 250 children in the school on relief contributed by a Mexican merchant.
They selected twenty-five of the most poorly nourished; local merchants con-
tributed supplies; the local judge loaned the use of his room for serving
the lunches; the judge loaned his oil stove and gave permission to back up
the supplies in his office, and the teacher of this project ran the kitchen.
Mexican provided ten women to work in the kitchen under the general direction of
the agent to make and serve the milk and vegetable soup, and the teachers,
dried fruit and cookies that supplemented them. This last contribution was
the most remarkable since the majority of the volunteers were Mexican women,
whose cooperation is often difficult to enlist.

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child feeding; the subsequent installation of school lunches in a number of
outlying schools; an increased spirit of cooperation among the various elements
of El Estero; the bringing of the farm women group; the development of
social leadership and initiative among the Mexican mothers; and an increased
appreciation from the county to maintain the home demonstration work.

El Estero is only one of many instances where the home demon-

Page

stration agent has mobilized the resources of the community to improve the condition of its children.

Out-door Work. The service of the home demonstration agent is not confined to ~~household tasks~~, but follows the woman out into the garden, the poultry yard or dairy to assist her in tasks that contribute to the home.

Judgment as to relative values will usually guide the homemaker in determining the amount of outdoor work it is profitable for her to do, either as a money making scheme or as a means of producing food for the family table. Often when the woman lacks even small means ~~at her command~~ to bring needed comfort and beauty to the home, such industries as poultry and gardening ~~often bring~~ the needed increase in income from which all the family may derive benefit.

It is poor business from every standpoint, however, for the woman to work out of doors if her doing so means over-strained nerves and muscles resulting from an attempt to take on outside duties without releasing any household tasks or if it means neglect of house work or sacrificing attention to children ~~to accomplish it~~, thus lowering instead of raising the standards of living.

Statistics show that young women are leaving the rural districts for the cities in larger number than young men. Where this is true the influence of the home demonstration agent has been most telling in helping young women to feel their economic importance in agricultural and home pursuits and in discovering ways of making incomes on the land equal to those that could be earned in shop or factory.

Poultry Poultry work has been promoted in several states through demonstra-

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tions along lines of poultry selection, breeding, raising, feeding, housing, culling, canning, preservation of eggs and cooperative selling of poultry products. Many flocks have been improved when proven to farm women through culling demonstrations that 40 per cent of the average flock is non-productive.

Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Missouri and Vermont carried on intensive poultry culling campaigns in which the home demonstration agents played a prominent part. Schools of instruction were held so that those trained might not only eliminate their own non-producing birds but instruct their neighbors through community demonstrations.

In one state 486 local leaders were trained, with the result that 717,478 birds were culled, 274,399 of which were found to be non-producing. One woman alone culled 3000 fowls. At an average of \$2.00 per year for keeping a bird the saving in culling amounted to considerable. The canning of chicken was often demonstrated in connection with the culling demonstration, and cull birds if not sold alive or dressed were canned and kept for winter supply.

In Missouri, 73,765 birds were eliminated from 1593 flocks culled, with an estimated saving of \$50,161. In the cooperative buying and selling of eggs 8¢ per dozen more was received than on the local markets.

Dairy

Making and using dairy products in the home is being stimulated by the work of home demonstration agents who are cooperating in milk campaigns for increased use of milk and milk products in the home and the home manufacture of such milk products as can be most economically handled there. Reports of these agents for 15 states for the year 1919 show that 567,000 pounds of cheese were made by housewives, and that agents and dairy specialists gave

these along lines of poultry selection, breeding, raising, feeding, housing, culling, marketing, preservation of eggs and cooperative selling of poultry products. Many flocks have been improved when given to farm women through culling demonstrations that 40 per cent of the average flock is non-productive.

Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Minnesota and Vermont

carried on intensive poultry culling campaigns in which the home demonstration agent played a prominent part. Schools of instruction were held so that these trained might not only eliminate their own non-productive birds but in-struct their neighbors through community demonstrations.

In one state 486 local leaders were trained, with the result that 727,476 birds were culled, 274,399 of which were found to be non-productive. One woman alone culled 2000 birds. As an average of \$2.00 per year for keeping a bird the saving in culling amounted to considerable. The earning of chicken was often demonstrated in connection with the culling demonstration, and cull birds it not sold alive or dressed were canned and kept for winter supply.

In Minnesota, 75,768 birds were eliminated from 1923 flocks culled, with an estimated saving of \$50,161. In the cooperative buying and selling of eggs 97 per cent more was received than on the local market.

Feeding and raising early products in the home is being stimulated by the work of home demonstration agents who are cooperating in milk campaigns. For increased use of milk and milk products in the home and the home market, pure of milk products can be most economically handled there. Reports of these agents for 1923 show that 267,000 pounds of cream were made up of butterfat, and that agents and dairy specialists have

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assistance in the best methods of making Cottage, American and Cheddar cheese both for home consumption and to sell.

It is claimed by those who have made investigations that 25 per cent of country children do not drink milk. A definite drive is now being carried on to persuade country children to drink more milk, and feeding demonstrations are being conducted by home demonstration agents in cooperation with parents and teachers in many states. Gain in weight and improvement in studies are everywhere reported to result.

One state reports the increase of home consumption to be 44,000 quarts daily; another state reports 164,000 quarts daily. In Indiana one home demonstration agent in cooperation with the school nurses and doctors proved the value of the increase of milk in the diet by putting on a child feeding demonstration with a group of undernourished children. At the end of six weeks an average gain of $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds had been made and the school board voted funds to carry on the enterprise.

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...of undernourished children. At the end

...of 17 pounds had been made and the school board

...to carry on the enterprise.

Community

The socializing influence of the many war emergency organizations is now being capitalized by home demonstration agents who are tying up temporary wartime community enterprises with a permanent peace time program for more efficient home making.

Without doubt the two weapons which most quickly dethrone home drudgery are (1) the introduction of such modern labor saving equipment in the home as will accomplish necessary work in the most efficient way; (2) the removal from the home of such activities as can be carried on as cheaply and as successfully through community cooperation as by traditional home methods.

One illustration of this is where home canning has been taken to a community center which is equipped with large scale apparatus that the average home cannot afford and where containers and other supplies have been purchased at wholesale. Sometimes where there is no established community center the agent has arranged to have some one's kitchen opened for two or three days a week for this purpose, or the high school kitchen or a room in the cooperative creamery has been used. Thus products have been made for home use or sold at a profit by standardizing quality, recipes, containers and labels and arranging a direct market with city consumers.

The annual reports of home demonstration agents show that they assisted in establishing 208 canning kitchens and gave instructions which resulted in more than one and one half million quarts of fruits and vegetables being canned, and one half million quarts of jams and jelly being

made. Help was also given in the drying of fruits and vegetables, the canning of poultry, beef and pork, and in smoking, pickling and brining meats, game and fish at a total estimated value of one million dollars.

In the Miami-Globe district of Gila County, Arizona, war gardens were established by the extension service and a community cannery and market were established by the home demonstration agent to care for excess products. This getting together developed interest and a clothing school which in turn was followed by a study of the proper expenditure of the family income. All three projects have continued with constantly increasing interest on the part of local women.

In Hinesburg, New Hampshire, such interest was created in community canning that not only were the necessary funds secured through local subscription, but the men set apart a day and put up the canning kitchen, the women preparing the food and serving the meals, and before long, five other communities followed the example set by Hinesburg.

Laundry

Since survey replies indicate that 96 per cent of the women do their washing and ironing, it would seem (in view of the long day's schedule) that such an activity might well be removed from the home, releasing each week many hours of the women's time and saving her from some of the heaviest tasks of the household.

Experiments in a number of communities indicate that a cooperative laundry, especially when run in connection with a creamery is not only a convenience but a paying investment. One such laundry during 1918 paid six per cent return on money invested.

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Buying

4.82 miles is the average distance to market, as reported by 9708 surveys. This fact justifies the cooperative neighborhood buying and selling centers which are being promoted by home demonstration agents.

Cooperative buying New Jersey started when a home demonstration agent in one county helped her women to pool their orders for the materials they needed to build fireless cookers. Now it includes all canning materials, groceries, sheeting and gingham for a number of groups of farm bureau members, as well as chickens. Cooperative egg circles, secured 15¢ over the local price.

Recreation

These working and trading centers have meant much to the women in the country, not only from the standpoint of economy, time, money and effort, but as a means of unlocking the door of the stay-at-home and persuading her to walk through her gate and down the road to the community center where many difficult task is made lighter through companionship and from which she returns home refreshed and encouraged with new ideas and plans not only for her own housekeeping but for the larger housekeeping of the community. No amount of socialized work, however, takes the place of real recreation, as it looks too earnestly toward a finished result. Free, careless play for the delight of the moment which eases nervous tension and promotes good fellowship is as necessary for the mental and physical poise of men and women as it is for boys and girls and in connection with cooperative enterprises along lines here indicated home demonstration agents are cooperating with farm families in home and community recreation projects which include games, chorus singing, dramatization and pageants.

The Extension Department of the Montana State College, realizing the necessity for recreation in the country, employs a recreation specialist whose work is stimulating a fine social community spirit in many localities in that state where farms are so far apart. Montana is thus putting into practice a conviction that is growing in the minds of ~~home demonstration agents~~ in other states that while it is their first mission to promote efficiency in ~~the housekeeping business~~ this is not an end in itself, but a means to promoting a richer and more satisfying rural life by freeing the home maker's time and energy for increasing the at-tractiveness and comfort of her home, for the training and companionship of her children, for the enjoyment of books and neighbors, and for helping to build up the recreational, social and educational life of her community, ^{to increase the} thus ~~will develop a~~ larger per cent of active thinking women of service to ^{and reduce the number of} society ~~rather than~~ passive slaves of routine whose tasks cease with the day only to begin again with the rising sun.

With the introduction and development of the farm bureau idea now nation-wide in its influence, promoting as it does a self-determined program among the people for the advancement of farm life, women are destined to analyze their own problems more and more and to organize themselves ~~together~~ for the solving of those problems. They are everywhere welcoming the service of the home demonstration agent who is the only trained home economics worker employed on Federal, ^{and local} State funds devoting all her time to their service and who, studying with home makers the status of the communities, is in a position to cooperate in the accomplishment of large results.

It is believed that ^{the} ~~this present~~ far-reaching survey, ^{first completed} ~~made~~ by farm

women themselves in cooperation with home demonstration agents is but the first of a series of intensive studies which will from time to time show not only needs but advancement that is sure to come as the Government, College and farming people work together on a common program for better agriculture.

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